

**Klamath National Forest
Forest Plan Consistency Checklist
All Forest Wide and Relevant Management Areas Standards and Guidelines**

Project Name: Lover's Canyon (Analysis)

Instructions: Review project activities for consistency with the Klamath National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) prior the scoping process (*re-review this checklist once alternatives are determined AND also prior to decision*). Determine which management areas are within the project area. Consult with respective resource specialist(s) as identified by line officer for current direction, assessment of effects, Forest Plan consistency, and applicable project design features; and (at a minimum) document ESA and cultural resource consistency/effects. Specialists should fill out the project conformance portion of the standards and guidelines (S&Gs) for their particular resource. *Be sure to highlight areas where Forest Plan direction will not be met, or will need a design feature in order to be met.* **IRAs:** Although Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs) are not a management area, activity within IRAs is subject to specific guidance, regulation, and review; if the proposal is within IRA, coordinate with the Environmental Coordinator **prior to scoping**. "N/A" = not applicable.

The Project meets the following pertinent standards and guidelines identified in the Forest Plan. Those not listed are not applicable to this project:

Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Conformance to S&G
Physical Environment		
1-1	Forest management activities shall comply with all applicable laws and policies described in the Organic Administration Act of 1897, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the NFMA of 1976 and Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2550. Wetlands and floodplains that exist on the Forest shall be managed according to Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management (as amended) and Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (as amended).	Complies: The action alternatives are designed to comply with all applicable laws, policies and regulations.
1-2	Identify areas of unacceptable soil erosion during project planning or project implementation so project plans for restoration and improvement can be developed. Restoration efforts not completed during project implementation may be added to the Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) inventory for future review and treatment. Keep the WIN inventory current. Watershed improvement efforts should be cost efficient and effective in meeting the management objectives.	Complies: Legacy site sediment sources were inventoried and prioritized through the watershed improvement needs process.
1-3	Implement Best Management Practices	Complies: Best Management Practices (BMP) and associated Project Design Features (PDF) are incorporated into the action alternatives.
1-4	Hazardous Material Forest Spill Contingency Strategies shall be prepared by the Forest, reviewed annually and updated as necessary. Treat known, or newly located, hazardous material spills, dumps, abandoned mines and landfills in accordance with Forest Spill Contingency Strategies and any Regional strategies. Coordinate the cleanup of hazardous material spills with the proper State and local agencies. Coordinate the clean-up of illegal hazardous material dumps with State and local agencies responsible for hazardous materials, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and appropriate law enforcement organizations.	Complies: The Forest has a current Forest Spill Contingency Strategy.
1-5	Remedy or remove instances of suspected or known contamination of surface water, ground water or soil by hazardous or toxic substances as appropriate. Appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines will be followed. Actively pursue potentially responsible parties to recover the cost of the cleanup and assess any damages to natural resources.	N/A
1-6	Where existing roads and trails travel through asbestos-bearing formations or where roads are surfaced with asbestos-bearing aggregate, potential mitigation measures, such as road or trail relocation, closure, paving and watering, shall be considered to maintain public safety. Follow Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Office of Emergency Services regulations on hazardous materials. Asbestos-containing aggregate may be used as road surface materials if asbestos levels fall within the standards established by the State of California.	N/A
Geology		

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2-1	Manage vegetation on geologically unstable lands (including active landslides, all inner gorges, margins and toe zones of dormant landslides and severely weathered and dissected granitic lands) to maintain or enhance slope stability and soil productivity according to Riparian Reserves standards and guidelines.	Complies: the landslide risk is not increased due to action alternatives.
2-2	Project-level monitoring and review of lands identified as geologically unsuitable to support a sustained timber program (36 CFR 219.14 (a)) shall be used to modify Forest-level information. Update the Forest-level information as necessary.	Complies: The Forest Geologist has completed a field review of the project area for unstable lands.
2-3	A geologic evaluation will be conducted for all projects involving ground- or vegetation-disturbing activities on potentially unstable land. It is in the geologic layer of the Forest Plan data base.	Complies: The Forest Geologist has completed a geologic evaluation including impacts to slope stability for action alternatives.
2-4	Where appropriate, conduct an assessment of the volcanic, seismic and avalanche hazards for all facilities (buildings, dams, campgrounds, bridges, etc.) that are to be constructed on the Forest.	N/A
2-5	Conduct geologic site investigations before development of any new or existing rock or earth material quarries. These investigations will address: a) landslide hazards, b) the potential for asbestos within the material to be developed, c) the quantity and quality of material, and d) the potential for underlying caves or tunnels.	N/A
2-6	Prepare quarry development plans for all sites involving more than 5,000 cubic yards of material or where significant resource damage may occur as a result of the quarry. This will include designs for final slope configuration when the material is depleted and revegetated as appropriate.	N/A
2-7	Management activities near a cave, or the course of such a cave, should be designed in a way to insure protection of the cave resources until a determination can be made about the significance of the cave resource. Cave inventories and the determination of significance should be based on the process outlined by the 1988 Federal Cave Resources Protection Act.	N/A
2-8	Assure that additional sediment or contamination is not introduced into the cave system. Also assure that surface flows are not interrupted and logging slash and debris are not transported into the cave system nor plug the cave entrance.	N/A
2-9	Avoid alteration of cave entrances or their use as disposal sites for slash, spoils or other refuse.	N/A
2-10	Limit public access to caves that could be potentially hazardous to the public, or could result in damage to cave resources. Emphasize enforcement of laws protecting caves from relic collectors and vandalism. Scientific or educational use of caves should be authorized by the Forest Supervisor.	N/A
2-11	Foster communication and cooperation between the Forest Service, caving organizations and recreationists. Information exchange may not be made public if it could lead to the degradation of sensitive caves.	N/A
Soils		
3-1	Plan and implement land management activities to maintain or enhance soil productivity and stability.	Complies: PDFs mitigate negative impacts of project activities on soil productivity and stability.
3-2	Maintain soil cover of 70% or 80% (depending upon slope and soil type) on tractor units; maintain soil cover of 50% to 80% on prescribed burn units, depending upon slope and soil type (see Forest Plan, pg. 4-20). With the exception of roads, permanent facilities or other projects that will permanently occupy a site, the following levels of total soil cover should be maintained at the stand level to reduce the potential of soil erosion (see Forest Plan for the levels of total soils cover table):	Complies: PDFs require post-treatment soil cover levels to meet this Standard and Guideline.
3-3	Maintain soil productivity by retaining organic material on the soil surface and by retaining organic material in the soil profile.	Complies: PDFs restrict activities that would remove surface and soil organic material to the extent where soil productivity is affected.
3-4	A minimum of 50% of the soil surface should be covered by fine organic matter following project implementation, if it is available on site.	Complies: PDFs require post treatment soil cover levels to meet this Standard and Guideline.
3-5	Maintain a minimum of 85% of the existing soil organic matter in the top 12 inches of the soil profile to allow for nutrient cycling and maintain soil productivity.	Complies: PDFs restrict activities that would remove surface and soil organic material to the extent where soil productivity is affected.

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3-6	Refer to the Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) section of Biological Diversity under Biological Environment for coarse woody debris standards and guidelines designed to maintain soil fertility and provide for species needs.	Complies. PDFs require protecting pieces of CWD during project activities.
3-7	Complete a Soils Resource Inventory Order 2 inventory when necessary, or field verify the Soils Resource Inventory Order 3 survey, during the planning and implementation phase of each site-disturbing or vegetative manipulation project. Develop soil conservation management practices for each project as needed.	Complies. The Order 3 soil survey was field verified during the planning of this project.
Water		
4-1	Use the Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) inventory and the Forest assessment process to develop and maintain a priority list of watershed restoration projects. Give priority to projects identified in the WIN inventory that will restore, protect, or enhance domestic use waters, streams supporting populations of TE&S fish, and watersheds not meeting water quality objectives. Restoration efforts should be placed on management-induced adverse impacts. "Naturally occurring" sedimentation and other adverse impacts to meeting watershed and fisheries objectives may be mitigated as opportunities arise. "Naturally occurring" sedimentation levels may not be able to be mitigated. Restoration efforts should be feasible and designed to efficiently meet management objectives.	Project specific inventory determined the prioritization for treating legacy sediment sites within the project area.
4-2	Work with agencies and private interests to maintain instream flows.	
Air Quality		
5-1	Manage for air quality consistent with the Clean Air Act. Management activities also shall comply with the air quality standards established by the California Air Resources Board and the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District in California or by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan in Oregon.	Complies: The project complies with the Clean Air Act through PDFs and the burn permitting process.
5-2	Consult with the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials in air quality research and administration to assist with the implementation of air quality standards.	Complies: The Siskiyou County Air Quality Control District will approve the smoke management plan and provide the burn permits.
5-3	Dust Abatement Dust abatement strategy should be considered for all projects. Each strategy should address the reasonable opportunities to reduce the level of short-term and long-term dust generated from existing roads and those constructed in the future. Smoke Management Refer to Fire Management Standards and Guidelines.	Complies: PDFs require road watering.
Biological Diversity		
6-1	Manage to maintain the structure, composition, and function of forest, rangeland, and aquatic ecosystems within the range of natural variability. Implement management actions in a manner that complements ecological processes and promotes long-term sustainability.	Complies: This direction is met through meeting the purpose and need of this project.
6-2	Manage for biological diversity at the Forest, landscape/watershed, and site (stand) level.	Complies: This direction is met through meeting the purpose and need of this project.
6-3	Manage, restore, or recover ecosystems, as necessary, through project planning and implementation.	Complies: This direction is met through meeting the purpose and need of this project.
6-4	Landscape areas where little late-successional forest persists should be managed to retain late-successional patches. This standard and guideline will be applied in fifth field watersheds (20 to 200 square miles) in which Federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15% or less late-successional forest. This assessment should include all allocations in the watershed. Within such an area, all remaining late-successional stands should be protected. Protection of these stands could be modified in the future, when other portions of the watershed have recovered to the point where they could replace the ecological roles of these stands.	Complies: The project is designed to protect portions of the project area that are late-successional forest by treating around these areas to improve stand structure and resiliency.
6-5	Monitor the diversity of ecological communities at an appropriate level. Stand and landscape level parameters should be monitored at a landscape level. Reductions or increases in a particular aspect of Forest diversity may be prescribed when needed to meet Forest objectives.	Complies: Monitoring will take place at the program level.
6-6	Coordinate proposed management actions within the Klamath bio-region to develop a coordinated management approach for species	Complies: This is met at the program level.

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	that move across Forest boundaries. Assure that the most recent scientific information is available for use in project planning.	
6-7	Manage for a distribution and abundance of plant and animal populations that contribute to healthy, viable populations of all existing native and desirable non-native species. Maintain populations throughout their historic range. Develop strategies to determine the response of Sensitive species proposed for Endangered or Threatened listing by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or by the National Marine Fisheries Service as well as indicator species to management activities.	Complies: This direction is met through meeting the purpose and need of this project as well as in resource reports that address Sensitive species proposed for Endangered or Threatened listing.
6-8	Sensitive Species: Project areas should be surveyed for the presence of Sensitive species before project implementation. If surveys cannot be conducted, project areas should be assessed for the presences and condition of Sensitive species habitat.	Complies: Results of surveys or the assumed presence for Sensitive species is addressed in the Biological Evaluations for Wildlife, Fish, and Botany.
6-9	The shape and size of management-created vegetative openings should be within the natural range of variability for the landscape.	Complies: Openings are designed to be within the natural range of variability as described in the Silviculture Report.
6-10	Where large blocks of a specific habitat type or seral stage are needed to maintain species viability, large openings may be created to provide for future habitat needs. When modifying the vegetative patterns, project planning shall consider the potential change to ecological processes and functions that would occur as a result of the management action.	Complies: This will be met at the program level.
6-11	Use native plant species when seeding, planting, or revegetating areas disturbed during project implementation. When native species are not available, or where non-native plant species will better meet the management goals, non-native plant species may be used. When selecting non-native species for use, avoid the introduction of species that are allelopathic, highly invasive or likely to out-compete natives for space, water and nutrients.	Complies: Only native species are to be used for planting.
6-12	Collect seeds or cuttings from areas similar to the area to be planted to increase chances of plant survival and to maintain natural species and genetic composition.	N/A
6-13	Management activities should be designed to maintain or increase population levels of desirable native plant species that currently have low population levels, of desirable plant species with limited habitat distribution and of desirable plant species that have problems with disease. Examples include Port-Orford-cedar, sugar pine, Pacific yew, Brewer spruce, etc. (refer to the Timber Management section).	Complies: This is met through the design of this project, silvicultural prescriptions are designed to favor desirable native species that have lower population levels in the project area.

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6-14	<p>During project planning, consider the impacts to biological diversity parameters at the stand and landscape level. The applicable aspects of composition, structure, and function should be considered within each environmental analysis. Assess the potential changes to the following parameters that represent Forest diversity:</p> <p>1) Structural Parameters –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The capability of species to move through or around an area (distribution opportunities, habitat linkages and population connectivity). Identify opportunities to maintain or restore migration routes. b. The vegetative pattern (size and shape of the openings or patches of vegetation) within the landscape and the stand. c. The connectivity of the landscape to allow for species dispersal. d. The presence (or absence) and abundance of stand structure attributes such as snags, CWD, and hardwood components within the landscape. <p>2) Compositional Parameters –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The potential change in the vegetation (plant associations), wildlife, or fisheries habitat. b. The change in habitat condition or abundance for Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive species. c. The potential change to species diversity and abundance. d. The genetic diversity of vegetation within the project area (refer to the R5 Base Level Genetics Program Standards). <p>3) Functional Parameters –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The habitat turnover rates in the project area. b. The occurrence interval and magnitude of disturbances, such as fire and pest infestations. c. The site's ability to cycle nutrients and maintain site productivity. d. The level or structure of the hardwood component. e. The change in fisheries habitat. f. The human-use patterns of the area. 	Complies: This is met through the project planning process, see all resource reports.
6-15	All vegetative management practices should be designed to maintain a healthy forest. Conditions that promote the introduction and spread of disease, increase the risk of insect attack, or promote unacceptable fire risk should be avoided.	Complies: part of the Purpose and Need of this project is to improve forest health and diversity.

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6-16	<p>Coarse Woody Debris A renewable supply of large down logs is critical for maintaining populations of fungi, arthropods, bryophytes, and various other organisms that use this habitat structure. Provision of CWD is also a key standard and guideline for American marten, fisher, 2 amphibians, and 2 species of vascular plants. The objective is to provide CWD well-distributed across the landscape in a manner which meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions. Standards and guidelines would provide for appropriate CWD quantity, quality (such as species, decay stage, and size) and groups of plant associations and stand types, which can be used as a baseline for managers to develop prescriptions for landscape management. An important factor is to provide the CWD within a forest patch so that the appropriate microclimate for various organisms that use this substrate is available.</p> <p>a) Manage to provide a renewable supply of large down logs well distributed across the matrix landscape in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions. Develop models for groups of plant associations and stand types that can be used as a baseline for developing prescriptions.</p> <p>b) Until standards are developed as described above, the following guidelines apply in areas of regeneration harvests and other vegetation manipulation: Maintain 5 to 20 pieces of CWD per acre in various states of decay. The specific amount of materials specified for retention on individual projects shall be determined by the project ID team. At a minimum, the ID team should consider the amount of materials existing on site, the amount of material needed to provide for nutrient cycling and site productivity, the denning needs of wildlife species, and the fire risk as a result of fuel material on site. Attempt to maintain these levels of CWD on site throughout the life of the project or throughout the rotation (if timber harvest is planned.) Leave large logs, conifer and hardwood, sound and cull of at least 20 inches in diameter and about 40 cubic feet in volume when they are available. Most of the logs should be in Decay Class 3, 4 and 5 (defined in the USDA Handbook 553, page 80) with at least 2 logs per acre in decay Class 1 or 2. Do not count logs less than 12 inches in diameter or stumps as CWD. This guideline may be waived in strategic fuelbreak areas or for documented safety reasons. Down logs should reflect the species mix of the original stand. In areas of partial harvest, the same basic guidelines should be applied, but they should be modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles where partial harvesting is practiced.</p> <p>c) CWD already on the ground should be retained and protected to the greatest extent possible from disturbance during treatment (e.g., slash burning and yarding) which might otherwise destroy the integrity of the substrate.</p> <p>d) Down logs should be left within forest patches that are retained under green-tree retention guidelines in order to provide the microclimate that is appropriate for various organisms that use this substrate.</p> <p>e) As with all standards and guidelines, these guidelines are meant to provide initial guidance, but further refinement will be required for specific geographic areas. This can be accomplished through planning based on watershed analysis, and the adaptive management process.</p>	<p>Complies: will be covered by PDFs and Project design and assessed in Wildlife Specialist Report and Biological Assessment for analysis. PDFs require maintenance of woody debris, snags and other habitat elements for Wildlife species.</p>
6-17	<p>Survey and Manage Amphibians, Mammals, Bryophytes, Mollusks, Vascular Plants, Fungi, Lichens and Arthropods (As Amended by the Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, January 2001 and per 2011 court order.)</p>	<p>Complies: Botanist will survey for Bryophytes, Vascular Plants, Fungi, and Lichens that require pre-disturbance surveys and protect known sites, current Survey and Manage direction will be met. For the wildlife species PDFs and project design will meet Survey and Manage direction, as assessed in the Wildlife specialist report. PDFs require maintenance of woody debris, snags, and other habitat elements for these species.</p>
6-18	<p>Unmapped Late-Successional Reserves Standards and guidelines for unmapped LSRs and any Managed Late-Successional Areas which may be identified in the future prohibit or limit activities that otherwise appear to be within the matrix, AMA, or some other land allocation. Unmapped LSRs are</p>	<p>Complies: there is no treatment proposed within any unmapped LSRs.</p>

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	identified for all LS/OG 1s and 2s within Marbled Murrelet Zone 1, around occupied marbled murrelet sites, and for 100 acres around known spotted owl activity centers. Unmapped LSRs and Managed Late-Successional Areas are identified for certain Protection Buffers.	
6-19	Plant Collecting Permits will be issued to authorize the collection of plant species for non-commercial personal-use where collection is not likely to have negative environmental effects. Where no adverse population effects are foreseen, permit requirements may be waived. Do not issue permits for TE&S species. Digging or physically removing plants should be discouraged in favor of collection of seeds and cuttings.	N/A
6-20	Permits should be issued authorizing the collection of miscellaneous forest products, such as mushrooms and plants, with cultural or economic value. Harvest strategies and implementation schedules may need to be developed for species of high commercial or personal-use interest.	N/A
6-21	Consistent with management objectives, desired species will be made available for contemporary Native American use through means that foster such use and provide for perpetuation of the species.	N/A
Aquatic Conservation Strategy		
6-22	Develop criteria that are locally appropriate for the Forest to measure achievement of each Aquatic Conservation Strategy goal that is measurable. Riparian Reserves Refer to Management Area 10 standards and guidelines. Key Watersheds (Note: Key Watersheds overlay other land allocations.)	N/A
6-23	No new roads will be built in remaining unroaded portions of inventoried (RARE II) roadless areas in Key Watersheds.	Complies: The project is not within a Key Watershed and no new roads will be built in Inventoried Roadless Areas.
6-24	Reduce existing system and nonsystem road mileage through decommissioning of roads. Road closures with gates or barriers do not qualify as decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage. If funding is insufficient to implement reductions, there will be no net increase in the amount of roads in Key Watersheds. That is, for each mile of new road constructed, at least one mile of road should be decommissioned, and priority given to roads that pose the greatest risks to riparian and aquatic ecosystems.	N/A: The project is not within a Key Watershed.
6-25	Key Watersheds are highest priority for watershed restoration.	N/A: not a watershed restoration project
6-26	Watershed analysis is required prior to management activities, except minor activities such as those Categorically Excluded under NEPA (and not including timber harvest).	Complies: The Canyon Ecosystem Analysis was completed in 1994 and the Lower Scott Ecosystem Analysis was completed in 2000.
6-27	Watershed analysis required prior to timber harvest, including salvage.	Complies: The Canyon Ecosystem Analysis was completed in 1994 and the Lower Scott Ecosystem Analysis was completed in 2000.
6-28	Eliminate non-native fish stocking where such stocking could adversely affect native species. Also eliminate non-native stocking to reduce or eliminate direct impacts, such as those resulting from over-fishing and poaching. Coordinate these activities with the CDFG.	N/A
6-29	Conduct an ID review of both "system" and "non-system" forest roads to determine a desired road network within key watersheds. Prioritize roads for relocation and restoration or closure, based on the impact to Forest resources, the value of the riparian resources affected and the need for each road.	N/A
6-30	Establish acceptable road densities based on watershed size, landscape stability and the ability of distinct topographic areas to deliver sediment to the stream.	N/A
6-31	Evaluate the ability of existing crossings to handle 100-year flood flows. Where crossings do not meet the 100-year flood flow capacity, develop a program to upgrade those crossings or show through analysis that a lesser structure with higher risk of failure would result in less habitat damage than the larger structure with less risk of failure.	Complies: the legacy site inventory assesses for crossing size and configuration.
6-32	In fish-bearing streams, design new road crossings to maintain a natural stream bottom. Existing low water crossings should be evaluated for impacts on aquatic resources and reconfigured as appropriate.	Complies: No new roads will be built; and no low water crossings within the project area exist upon fish-bearing streams.

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6-33	Develop silviculture prescriptions consistent with maintenance of ACS objectives	Complies: A full ACS analysis will be completed and prescriptions will be modified as needed to meet ACS objectives.
6-34	Where mixed ownership exists, encourage the development of Coordinated Resource Management Plans or other cooperative agreements to achieve Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives within key watersheds.	N/A
6-35	Common variety mineral extraction, except for channel or habitat restoration purposes, shall not be permitted within Riparian Reserves (RRs) in Key Watersheds subject to valid permitted rights.	N/A
6-36	Recommend to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that hydropower development not be approved within Key Watersheds.	N/A
6-37	Within Key Watersheds, require restoration and mitigation measures in mineral operating plans as needed to prevent degradation of the riparian resource. Also require a performance bond sufficient enough to restore the damaged area.	N/A
6-38	Watershed Analysis Watershed analyses must be completed before initiating actions within a Key Watershed, except that in the short term, until watershed analysis can be completed, minor activities such as those that would be categorically excluded under NEPA regulations (except timber harvest) may proceed if they are consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and RRs and standards and guidelines are applied. Timber harvest, including salvage, cannot occur in Key Watersheds without a watershed analysis.	N/A: The project is not within a Key Watershed.
6-39	Watershed analysis must be conducted in all non-Key Watersheds that contain roadless areas before any management activities can occur within those roadless areas.	N/A: The project is not proposing activities in any roadless areas.
6-40	Ultimately, watershed analyses should be conducted in all watersheds on federal lands as a basis for ecosystem planning and management.	N/A
6-41	Watershed analysis, along with a site-specific analysis and an appropriate NEPA decision-making process, is required to change RR widths in all watersheds. Regardless of stream type, changes to RRs must be based on scientifically sound reasoning and be fully justified and documented.	N/A
6-42	Earthflows qualify as unstable and potential unstable areas and would be analyzed for inclusion within RRs.	Complies: Earth flows and other potentially unstable areas are analyzed and considered as riparian reserves as discussed in the Geology section of the EA and Geology resource report.
6-43	Watershed analysis as part of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy will be an integral part of the ecosystem analysis process at the landscape/watershed level. The watershed analysis portion of this process will follow the guidance of the watershed analysis guide.	N/A: Watershed (ecosystem) analysis has been completed that includes the project area (Canyon Ecosystem Analysis 1994).
6-44	Watershed analysis will focus on collecting and compiling information within the watershed that is essential for making sound management decisions. It will be an analytical process, not a decision-making process with a proposed action requiring NEPA documentation.	N/A
6-45	In the initial years of implementation, the process for watershed analysis is expected to evolve to meet long-term goals described in these standards and guidelines. However, some projects proposed for the first few years of implementation are in areas that require watershed analysis prior to approval of the projects (i.e., Key Watersheds, RRs and inventoried roadless areas). In FYs 1994-96, watershed analysis done for these projects may be less detailed than analyses that are completed in later years. Regardless, analysis done during the initial years (FYs 1994-96) will comply with the following guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goal of the analysis is to determine whether the proposed actions are consistent with the objectives of the standard and guidelines. Existing information will be used to the greatest extent possible, with new information collected, to the maximum extent practicable, to fill crucial data gaps. Analysis will address the entire watershed, even though some areas may be analyzed at a lower level of precision, and the analysis of issues may be prioritized. 	N/A

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from the analysis will flow into the NEPA documentation for specific projects, and will be used where practicable to facilitate Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act compliance. Restoration opportunities will be identified. <p>As described elsewhere in these standards and guidelines, watershed analysis is an ongoing, iterative process. Watershed analyses will expand as appropriate to consider additional available information, changing conditions and potential effects associated with long-term management issues and needed actions.</p>	
6-46	Watershed Restoration Watershed restoration will be an integral part of a program to aid recovery of fish habitat, riparian habitat, and water quality. Restoration will be based on watershed analysis and planning. Watershed analysis is essential to identify areas of greatest benefit-to-cost relationships for restoration opportunities and greatest likelihood of success. Watershed analysis can also be used as a medium to develop cooperative projects involving various landowners.	Complies: Action alternatives meet the purpose and need of this project to improve forest health and diversity, which in turn will benefit fish habitat, riparian habitat, and water quality. Additionally the legacy sediment site inventory and treatment plan for this project will improve water quality in the project area.
6-47	Watershed restoration should focus on removing and upgrading roads.	N/A
6-48	Silvicultural treatments may be used to restore large conifers in RRs.	Complies: If silvicultural treatments are applied in RRs it will be to restore large conifers.
6-49	Watershed restoration should restore channel complexity. In-stream structures should only be used in the short term and not as a mitigation for poor land management practices.	N/A (no instream work is proposed)
Sensitive Plant Species		
7-1	Enhance Sensitive plant species populations and habitat to maintain reproducing, self-sustaining populations. Conduct an assessment to determine which Sensitive species are at a higher risk. Develop management strategies for higher risk Sensitive plant species first, with the intent of preventing the need for the species to become listed as T&E species.	Complies: Project design features are incorporated into the proposed actions that are designed to enhance/protect Sensitive species habitat within the project area.
7-2	Coordinate species maintenance and enhancement goals with other management activities on the site.	Complies: Project activities that take place within or near Sensitive plant populations will be coordinated to enhance/maintain populations with the implementation of Project Design Features.
7-3	Management activities should imitate the natural ecological processes that created the Sensitive species habitat. Fire, timber management, grazing, or other activities may be used as tools for soil disturbance and removal of competing vegetation in managing the habitat.	Complies: Timber management and fire are to be used as tools to maintain habitat and improve forest health in the project area.
7-4	Disturbances to plant populations and occupied habitat should be avoided during critical periods of plant growth. Individual projects shall develop project-level mitigations measures to avoid adverse impacts to Sensitive species.	Complies: Project design features are incorporated into the action alternatives to avoid direct impacts to Sensitive plant species within the project area.
Wildlife		
8-1	Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species Manage Federally listed T&E species and their habitat in cooperation with the appropriate lead agency. Management activities shall be compatible with the recovery of T&E plants and animals.	Complies: management activities that affect federally listed T&E species and their habitat will be compatible with recovery as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife Resource Report.
8-2	The Forest shall "seek to conserve Endangered and Threatened species and shall utilize its authorities in furtherance of the Endangered Species Act" (FSM 2670.11).	Complies: management activities that affect federally listed T&E species and their habitat will be compatible with recovery as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife Resource Report.
8-3	Review all Forest Service planned, funded, executed or permitted programs and activities for possible effects on TE&S species.	Complies: management activities that affect federally listed TE&S species and their habitat will be compatible with recovery as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife Resource Report.
8-4	Follow the requirements for consultation and conferencing with the USFWS when T&E species, species proposed for listing by the USFWS, critical habitat or proposed critical habitat are found in a project area.	Complies: requirements for consultation on federally listed T&E species and their habitat will be followed as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife Resource Report.
8-5	Forest personnel shall not identify (to the public) specific TE&S information that could jeopardize the welfare of the species (FSM 2671.2).	Complies: specific information on TE&S species that could jeopardize the welfare of the species will not be disclosed.
8-6	Coordinate with the California Department of Wildlife on the management of State-listed T&E species. Projects should be designed to maintain or improve State-listed species habitat.	Complies at the program level.

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8-7	Bald Eagle (Sensitive) Manage bald eagles and their habitat according the Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan (USFWS, 1986). Survey suitable habitat to locate additional bald eagle territories.	Complies with the requirements for bald eagle management as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report and the Wildlife Biological Evaluation.
8-8	Additional Special Habitat Management Areas will be established around newly discovered nest or roost areas. Coordinate with the USFWS and CDFG when establishing these areas.	N/A at this project level.
8-9	[No 8-9 included in Forest Plan.]	
8-10	American Peregrine Falcon (Sensitive) Additional Special Habitat Management Areas will be established around newly discovered eyries. Coordinate with the USFWS and CDFG when establishing these areas.	N/A at this project level.
8-11	Northern Spotted Owl (Threatened) Manage spotted owl habitat consistent with direction provided in the Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (FSEIS).	Complies with Forest-wide Standard and Guidelines for northern spotted owl as disclosed in the Wildlife section of Chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife Resource Report.
8-12	Known Northern Spotted Owl Activity Centers -- Standards and guidelines in the LSR portion of these standards and guidelines specify that protection of 100 acres of the best northern spotted owl habitat will be retained as close to the nest or owl activity center as possible for all known (as of January 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers located on regulated land (matrix and AMA). Management of stands in the matrix surrounding these areas will be designed to reduce risks of natural disturbance.	Complies: with Forest-wide Standard and Guidelines for northern spotted owl as disclosed in the Wildlife section of Chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife Resource Report.
8-13	Critical habitat for the northern spotted owl was designated by the USFWS on January 15, 1992 (57 FR 1796) (Final Rule). Section 7 (a)(2) of the ESA of 1973, as amended, requires that Federal agencies consult with the USFWS on any action it authorizes, funds or carries out that may affect a listed species or its critical habitat (509 CFR 402.14). Thousands of acres of critical habitat were designated on the Forest and a considerable number of acres overlap with LSRs. The USFWS may review and revise its critical habitat designation for the northern spotted owl, based on the provisions of the ROD for the FSEIS. Until such time, however, the Forest will continue to consult with the USFWS for actions that may affect critical habitat.	Complies: with Forest-wide Standard and Guidelines for northern spotted owl, including the revised listing of critical habitat (2012), as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife Resource Report.
8-14	Marbled Murrelet (Threatened) Survey project areas according to USFWS-endorsed, USDA-approved protocols. The results of these surveys should be discussed in the Biological Evaluations.	N/A: project is outside species range
8-15	If any marbled murrelet habitat is found to be occupied, it will become part of the LSR and managed as specified in MA 5.	N/A: project is outside species range
8-16	Use Forest Service protocols to conduct marbled murrelet surveys during the breeding season and before implementation of proposed activities within 45 miles of the coast. Such surveys should be planned for management activities that potentially could affect marbled murrelet or their habitat.	N/A: project is outside species range
8-17	Forest Service Sensitive Species Known Sensitive wildlife species on the Forest include: <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: row;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> Peregrine Falcon Northern goshawk Great gray owl Willow Flycatcher Swainson's hawk Greater sandhill crane American marten Pacific fisher </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> Pallid bat Townsend's big-eared bat Western pond turtle Foothill yellow-legged frog Cascade frog Southern torrent salamander Blue-gray tailed dropper Tehama chaparral snail Siskiyou Mountain Salamander </div> </div>	Complies: by using the 2013 Regional Forester's sensitive wildlife species list for the Forest.
8-18	Avoid or minimize impacts to Sensitive species where possible. If impacts cannot be avoided, analyze the potential effects on the population or its habitat within the landscape and on the species as a	Complies: effects of the project to sensitive wildlife species are addressed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report and Biological Evaluation.

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	whole. Projects should not jeopardize species viability or create significant trends toward the need for Federal listing (FSM 2670.22) of Sensitive species.	
8-19	Collect information on Sensitive species to assess population distribution and habitat associations. Identify suitable habitat for each Sensitive species at the Forest scale. Inventory a portion of the suitable habitat each year. Assess habitat conditions at occupied sites. Based on the assessment, use appropriate management techniques to maintain or enhance habitat suitability.	N/A at the project level.
8-20	<p><i>Northern goshawk</i>: The following interim standard and guideline is intended to provide management direction for northern goshawks within the Klamath and California Cascade Provinces. This may not be appropriate for eastside pine habitats. Although intended for application on regulated lands and in the AMA, the habitat goals described should also be considered in LSR assessments. This guideline assumes other land allocations will provide adequate foraging habitat in the general landscapes surrounding managed goshawk territories. This guideline should be integrated into the process of determining desired future conditions in ecosystem analysis at the landscape/watershed level and must be evaluated relative to the natural range of variability for a given landscape. In this context, this guideline provides a spatial element for biological diversity. Goshawks, like many other rare, long-lived species, show great fidelity to certain spatial elements within landscapes (meadows, northerly aspects, water sources), and are unlikely to be successfully managed with an approach based solely on acres of suitable forest structure.</p> <p>This interim standard and guideline applies to occupied territories, as well as existing Network Goshawk Management Areas, until surveys provide sufficient data to assess the distribution of this species, and to validate the assumption that this species is adequately provided for by large unmanaged reserves. Planned timber sale areas should be surveyed to Region 5 protocol for goshawks for a minimum of 1 season (intensive protocol) or 2 seasons (broadcast only). This guideline will be superseded by the adoption of a Conservation Strategy for Northern Goshawk and may be modified in response to new information. Implementation should be integrated into landscape-level planning for diversity, rather than approached as single-species protection.</p> <p>I. Primary Nest Zone Establish a 0.5 mile radius circle (504 acres) around the last known nest or the geometric center of a cluster of all known nests. Within this circle, maintain 40% (200 acres -- California Cascades/Eastern Klamath Province) or 60% (300 acres -- Western Klamath/California Coastal Provinces) in dense mature forest cover (>>60% CC, >>24 inches DBH [4B,C+]). The existing nest stand should be used to determine desired forest structure. This 200-acre (or 300-acre) area should include the active and historic nest stands and be as contiguous as possible relative to existing conditions. The remaining 60% (or 40%) should be managed for a habitat mosaic dominated by large-tree conditions and open understories (3N,G - 4P,N,G+), but lower canopy closure (40-60%) and small openings are allowable. Encourage the use of underburning, precommercial thinning and fuels reduction to achieve desired habitat conditions.</p> <p>II. Foraging Habitat Zone Establish a 1-mile radius circle (2,010 acres: 1,506 acres excluding Primary Nest Zone) centered on the Primary Nest Zone. Maintain 60% (900 acres) in a mosaic of mid-mature (3N,G+) to late-successional forest condition. Desired conditions include open understories, large CWD, large snags, and small openings. The remaining 40% can be younger stands with small openings. Encourage the use of underburning, fuels reduction, and thinning to achieve desired habitat conditions.</p> <p>III. Disturbance Restrict habitat-modifying activities between March 1 and August 31 within Primary Nest Zone (0.5 mile radius). Restrict loud and/or continuous noise within 0.25 miles of active nest sites during the same period. Normal levels of vehicle traffic on existing roads may be excluded in cases where goshawks appear to be habituated to such activities.</p>	Complies: effects of the project to northern goshawk are addressed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report and Biological Evaluation.

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8-21	Species Associations (Guilds/Management Indicator Species, Assemblages) Use Species Associations listed below, the most current research information, Wildlife Habitat Capability Models or Wildlife Habitat Relationships Models to assess landscape and project-level impacts to habitat conditions. Develop and update these species associations and models based on local information and new research information.	Complies: by using appropriate species associations for the project area as discussed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, and the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II.
8-22	Snag Association Downy woodpecker (Downy) Red breasted sapsucker (Red Breasted) Hairy woodpecker (Hairy) Black Backed Woodpecker White-headed woodpecker (White Hd.) Pileated woodpecker (Pileated) Vaux's swift Assess the availability of snags within each landscape. Provide for an average of 5 snags per acre, in a variety of size and decay classes, within each landscape. These snags need not be equally distributed. The actual number of snags to be maintained in areas managed for timber production may vary from 2 to 5, depending on the amount of snags available within the surrounding landscape and the desired future condition of that landscape.	Complies: as discussed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II, and the Snag Analysis report.
8-23	Maintain snag densities through the full timber rotation by providing green replacement trees to become snags of adequate size when existing snags fall. The size of snags and green trees to be retained within a given managed stand should be greater than the average diameter of the stand.	Complies: as discussed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II, and the Snag Analysis report.
8-24	Retain snags and replacement snags in clumps when possible. Consider the susceptibility of snags to windthrow and site preparation activities. Designated wildlife trees should be protected from woodcutting and Forest management activities.	Complies: as discussed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II, and the Snag Analysis report.
8-25	Retain snags with the largest DBH as they tend to last longer and make the best wildlife habitat. Use Tables 4-4 and 4-5 (page 4-30 of the Forest Plan, 7/29/10 version) as guidelines in ecosystem analysis and project-level planning.	Complies: as discussed in the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II, and the Snag Analysis report.
8-26	Mature Pine Association White-headed Woodpecker Flammulated Owl Pinyon jay Brown creeper Pygmy nuthatch Flammulated owls and white-headed woodpeckers are associated with mature ponderosa pine, whether in pure stands or as a component of mixed conifer forests. Pygmy nuthatches and brown creepers depend on loose bark of large diameter live and dead ponderosa pine for nest sites and foraging habitat. Where these species occur outside designated habitat for the northern spotted owl and RRs, maintain adequate number of large snags (see Standard and Guideline 8-25), particularly ponderosa pine, and large green tree replacements for future snags within the 2 species' ranges in appropriate forest types within the protection buffers. Where feasible, leave snags and replacement trees in clumps to increase avian use and reduce blowdown. If snag requirements cannot be met, then harvest must not take place.	N/A: association not present in the project area.
8-27	Pinyon jays require productive cone-producing pine stands and a mosaic of shrub understory. Manage for moderate tree density of mature cone-producing pines combined with small openings of sagebrush or bitterbrush.	N/A: association not present in the project area.
8-28	Flammulated owls are secondary cavity nesters and use cavities, in snags and live trees, created by woodpeckers or, less often that occur naturally. It is assumed that standards and guidelines for snags and green tree replacements for woodpeckers and other primary cavity-nesting species would provide for flammulated owls.	N/A: association not present in the project area.
8-29	Flammulated owls require some mature tree cover and forage for moths in areas with open shrub/grass/forb understory. In addition to snag requirements, retain 3 to 4 mature trees per acre with interlocking crowns. Manage for open grass/forb understory in stands where flammulated owls are emphasized.	N/A: association not present in the project area.

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8-30	Provision of snags for other cavity-nesting species, including primary cavity-nesters, must be added to the requirements for the white-headed woodpecker.	N/A: association not present in the project area.
8-31	Hardwood Association Acorn woodpecker Western gray squirrel Maintain a significant component of mature, mast-producing hardwoods and oak species (for example, 10 to 35 square feet basal area per acre) in areas where oak stands occur within conifer stands. A mixture of age classes is most desirable for wildlife needs. The specific amount of hardwoods to remain at the stand level should depend on the amount of hardwoods in the surrounding landscape and the desired future condition of the area. Lands managed for low timber yields should provide greater amounts of hardwoods than lands managed for higher timber yields. Assume that there are adequate levels of hardwoods at the landscape-level.	Complies: as discussed in the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II, and the Snag Analysis report.
8-32	Manage pure hardwood stands for the wildlife habitat values within those stands.	Complies: as discussed in the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II, and the Snag Analysis report.
8-33	Manage to improve or maintain the presence of Oregon white oak stands. Low intensity prescribed fire may be one tool that will benefit white oak stands.	Complies: as discussed in the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report, the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II, and the Snag Analysis report.
8-34	Riparian Association <i>River/Stream</i> Rainbow trout Steelhead Tailed frog Cascades frog American dipper Northern water shrew Long-tailed vole <i>Marsh/Lake/Pond</i> Northern red-legged frog Western pond turtle Refer also to Riparian Reserves Management Area 10 and the fisheries section in the Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.	Complies as discussed in the Aquatic Resources and Wildlife sections of chapter 3 of the EA, the Aquatic Resources and Wildlife reports, and the Management Indicator Species Report, Parts I and II.
8-35	Grassland/Shrub-Steppe Association Pronghorn Montane vole Swainson's hawk Sage thrasher Loggerhead shrike Burrowing owl Manage for widely-spaced trees (mostly western juniper) at 3 trees or less per 40 acres. Prevent sagebrush encroachment into grassland vegetation within the habitat type.	N/A: association not present in the project area.
8-36	Manage to increase grass/forb component throughout this habitat type through manipulation of grazing-seasonal flooding regimes. Manage to reduce occurrence of cheatgrass-rabbitbrush; retain mosaic of sage stands and grassy or seasonally flooded openings.	N/A: association not present in the project area.
8-37	Restrict activities within 1/4-mile of active Swainson's hawk nests during the nesting season (April 15 to August 15) with the exception of allowing use by highway-legal motor vehicles on system roads in the Butte Valley National Grassland during the nesting season. Down Woody Material Refer to the CWD section of Biological Diversity.	N/A: association not present in the project area.
8-38	Cliff, Cave and Talus Design individual projects to protect the value of unique wildlife habitats such as cliffs, caves and talus slopes.	Complies: project design features in chapter 2 of the EA minimize effects consistent with the purpose and need of the Project.
8-39	This provision is intended to apply in matrix forests (regulated land) and in the AMA. Conduct surveys of crevices in caves, mines and abandoned wooden bridges and buildings for the presence of roosting bats, including fringed <i>myotis</i> , silver-haired bats, long-eared <i>myotis</i> , long-legged <i>myotis</i> and pallid bats. For the purposes of this standard and guideline, caves are defined as in the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988. If bats are found, identify	Complies: project design features in chapter 2 of the EA include the interim measures.

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	the species using the site and determine for what purpose bats are using it. As an interim measure, timber harvest is prohibited within 250 feet of sites containing bats. Protect the site from destruction, vandalism, disturbance from road construction or blasting, or any other activity that could change cave or mine temperatures or drainage patterns. The size of the buffer, and types of activities allowed within the buffer, may be modified through the standards developed for the specific site. Retention of abandoned bridges or buildings must be made contingent on safety concerns.	
8-40	When Townsend's big-eared bats are found occupying caves or mines on Federal land, the appropriate agency should be notified, and management prescriptions for that site should include special consideration for potential impacts on this species.	Complies; effects of the proposed project on these bats are disclosed in the Wildlife section of the EA, the Wildlife Resource Report and Biological Evaluation.
8-41	Coordinate cave inventories with wildlife biologists to reduce disturbance to bats. Limit public access to caves where such access could be potentially detrimental to bat populations.	N/A at this project level.
8-42	Meadow Maintain or enhance meadows where appropriate. Prevent conifer encroachment into existing meadows using cost-effective techniques.	Complies: where meadow habitat exists within the project area the proposed activities are intended to maintain or enhance meadow habitat through the removal of conifer encroachment.
8-43	Manage adjacent forested areas to provide cover for wildlife species that forage in meadows. Proposed management actions should be evaluated as part of the environmental analysis process. Proposed actions also should consider such factors as the availability of meadow habitat within the landscape and the known or suspected use of the area by wildlife (most notably deer, elk and great gray owl).	N/A at this project level.
8-44	Forest-level Emphasis Species: Black Bear Manage "open" road densities to reduce the level of human interaction with bears during critical times of the year.	N/A at this project level.
8-45	Manage to increase mast-producing oaks capable of supporting the existing bear population.	N/A at this project level.
8-46	Maintain large snags (greater than 36 inches DBH) within project areas to provide denning opportunities.	N/A at this project level.
8-47	Forest-level Emphasis Species: Black-Tailed Deer Design projects to improve, create or maintain a mix of forage and cover conditions that will maintain or increase deer populations. Use a range of management tools, including prescribed burning, thinning, and timber harvest to create openings for black tailed deer populations.	N/A at this project level.
8-48	Provide high quality wintering, fawning/rearing and migration habitat where such habitat has been identified by the CDFG. Within wintering habitat, forage areas should simulate existing patches with distance to cover not exceeding 300 yards.	N/A at this project level.
8-49	Emphasize projects that maintain the health and vigor of browse species and mast-producing oaks. Forage areas in fawning/rearing areas should be smaller openings, with the distance to cover not exceeding 150 yards.	N/A at this project level.
8-50	Close roads when necessary to limit activities that inhibit deer use of quality foraging, fawning/rearing or wintering areas. Maintain or establish roadside screening along open roads in areas important for migration, fawning/rearing or concentrated seasonal use.	N/A at this project level.
8-51	Manage key winter and spring use areas to provide a good forage to cover habitat ratio.	N/A at this project level.
8-52	Forest-level Emphasis Species: Roosevelt Elk Develop a comprehensive management strategy in consultation with the CDFG. Project planning proposals should include consideration of habitat enhancement, enhancement and protection of key use areas and open road management. Manage for a high habitat rating.	N/A at this project level.
8-53	Manage key winter and spring use areas to provide good forage to cover habitat ratio.	N/A at this project level.
8-54	When appropriate, close roads to limit activities that inhibit elk use of quality foraging, fawning/rearing or wintering areas.	N/A at this project level.
8-55	Work with Forest public information specialists and CDFG to increase public awareness and support for the elk program.	N/A at this project level.
8-56	Miscellaneous Wildlife Sites: Locate and manage habitat sites that have special value for wildlife or botanical resources and are not otherwise provided for in the standards and guidelines. Appropriate management should be	N/A at this project level.

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	determined at the site-level through the environmental analysis process.	
8-57	Coordinate wildlife transplants, introductions, or reintroductions with other agencies and the public.	N/A at this project level.
8-58	Manage for a balance of early successional species in areas where fire maintained ecosystems predominate. These ecosystems include eastside pine, hardwood, and chaparral habitats.	N/A at this project level.
8-59	Manage vegetative conditions Forestwide to support population levels of game species as agreed to in jointly developed wildlife management plans. Emphasize projects that will improve game animal habitats and result in increased population levels.	N/A at this project level.
8-60	Coordinate with the CDFG on the reintroduction of desired species.	N/A at this project level.
Fisheries		
9-1	Refer to the Biological Diversity and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy sections and Management Area 10 for other standards and guidelines that apply to aquatic species management. Streams and lakes will be managed to maintain or improve habitat for aquatic species, especially TE&S species.	Complies: as discussed in the Biological Diversity and Aquatic Conservation Strategy sections. Project PDFs and BMPs require maintenance of woody debris, shade, and other habitat elements for aquatic species.
9-2	Inventories should be maintained and updated to: 1) Assess fisheries and amphibian habitat capability, 2) Monitor changes due to ecological or management-related events, 3) Identify opportunities for habitat improvement and restoration.	N/A: at the project level.
9-3	Restoration of aquatic habitat will be based on watershed-scale analysis and planning.	Complies: project considers opportunities for aquatic habitat improvement identified in watershed (ecosystem) analysis and potential sedimentation caused by human activities. Focus on legacy sediment site treatments was included in project design.
9-4	Project-level planning should review the opportunities available to improve or maintain aquatic habitat. Through the interdisciplinary process, the cause of the problem should be identified and treated as well as the effects. In-stream restoration measures are usually considered short-term and will be accompanied by riparian and upslope restoration to achieve long-term watershed restoration. Prioritize projects as follows: 1) Protection vs. mitigation. 2) Long-term vs. short-term. 3) Benefits TE&S species. 4) Benefits multi-species (flora and fauna). 5) Benefits other species.	Complies; primary causes of poor aquatic habitat conditions and opportunities for treatment have been identified and considered for inclusion in the project. A fish biologist participated in the interdisciplinary process to build the Project description and identify applicable restoration opportunities for aquatics.
9-5	Enhancement projects should be monitored to evaluate their effectiveness in meeting the desired conditions.	N/A: at this project level
9-6	Work to increase public awareness and appreciation of aquatic resources.	N/A: at this project level
9-7	Work with state, Federal, tribal and community groups to optimize efforts to protect, maintain, and improve aquatic resources, especially anadromous fish species.	N/A: at this project level
9-8	Use the Riparian Species Associations for River/Stream and Marsh/Lake/Pond listed in the Wildlife section as well as information on TE&S species to assess the condition of the larger aquatic system. The species in the Associations may change over time as more information becomes available.	Complies: see the Aquatic Resources section of chapter 3 of the EA, Aquatic Resource Report, and Management Indicator Species reports.
Resource Management Programs		
10-1	Interdisciplinary Process Consider all potentially impacted resources in project planning. To the fullest extent, use the ID Team Process to provide decision-making officials quality information from which they can make informed decisions. Follow the NEPA and FSM processes and analysis to determine whether a project may proceed under a categorical exclusion, or will require documentation in an EA or EIS.	Complies: A full ID Team was assigned to and helped in the design of the project.
10-2	Contact and consult with interested public and Forest Service groups and individuals. Meet periodically with interest groups to exchange information, ideas, and future plans and proposals. To the extent possible, new technology and information should be utilized during project implementation.	Complies: Scoping letters were sent to interested public and Forest Service groups and individuals and other contacts were made as reported in section 1.5 of chapter 1 of the EA.
10-3	Staff-level Forest resource specialists shall provide the technical supervision, expertise and program guidance necessary to assure compliance with current laws and direction, maintain a consistent	Complies: Staff-level Forest resource specialists create sufficiency standards and protocols for analysis and project design, and provided advice and review of the project.

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	resource analysis, standard data interpretation, project implementation and monitoring methods.	
10-4	As field analysis identifies the need to correct or update Forest-level resource inventories, the changes should be recorded in an environmental analysis. Changes should be approved by the Forest Supervisor.	Complies: Updating to inventories or spatial data was used in the project analysis.
10-5	Make Forest Plan changes, revisions, or amendments as needed.	Complies: Currently there is no need for Forest Plan modification for this project.
Visual Resource Management		
11-1	Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) were developed using Agriculture Handbooks 462 and 559, which define Nationally established principles and methods of the Visual Resource Management System. The VQOs apply to site-specific projects visible from the Forest's inventoried Moderate and High Sensitivity Viewpoints (Level 1 & 2). The VQOs are minimum conditions to be achieved as soon as possible in all management areas and within 3 years for all VQOs except Preservation and Maximum Modification, which must be met immediately. Facilities and developments, such as roads, trails, campground facilities, structures, signs and interpretive stations, are not required to meet the Management Area VQOs when viewed in immediate foreground (300 feet). These developments will be crafted in materials and appearance to harmonize and compliment the natural character of their immediate settings. Maintain an inventory of High and Moderate Sensitivity Viewpoints on file in the Forest Supervisor's Office.	N/A: at this project level
11-2	Conditions that may be used to fine-tune the adopted VQOs include (Landscape Management System Handbook, Volume 1, chapter 2): 1) Discrepancies in Landscape Variety classification, 2) Changes in Visual Sensitivity Levels, 3) Discrepancies in the seen area mapping (that is, the ability or inability to view an area from a designated road or trail).	N/A: at the project level.
11-3	Maintain the VQOs as designated. Where possible, and where compatible with other resource objectives, strive for higher visual quality standards. Visual objectives may be foregone in the short-term, following extreme natural events, in order to revegetate the area.	Complies: a scenery analysis was completed and is included in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Scenery resource report.
11-4	Perpetuate the ecologically established landscape character when implementing management activities. Manage activities in accordance with VQOs to reflect the form, line, color, and texture of natural occurrences.	Complies: a scenery analysis was completed and is included in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Scenery resource report.
11-5	Develop Visual Management Strategies for selected highway corridors, trails, water bodies, rivers, and areas of concentrated public use to achieve a desired scenic character, and to reduce the visual impacts of management activities. Develop management strategies for areas of concentrated use to rehabilitate landscapes that do not currently meet the adopted VQOs. The criteria to be used to prioritize rehabilitation efforts should include: 1) The relative scenic or recreational importance of the area and the amount of deviation from the adopted VQO. 2) The length of time it would take natural processes to reduce the visual impacts so they meet the adopted VQO. 3) The length of time it would take rehabilitation measures to meet the adopted VQO. 4) The level of coordination and interaction with other resources that would be necessary to rehabilitate the project area. 5) The economic cost of rehabilitation measures.	N/A: at the project level.
11-6	State Highways 3, 96, 97 and Interstate 5 are potential State Scenic Highways which will be managed to maintain their eligibility. Manage to meet a Retention VQO for foreground views in the viewshed, except for the BVNG, which will have a Partial Retention VQO for foreground views. Manage to meet a Partial Retention VQO for the middleground views in the viewshed.	N/A: at the project level.
11-7	In the case of recovery activities after extreme catastrophic events such as intense wildland fires, time periods to achieve the VQOs stated in Forest-wide and Management Area Standards and Guidelines may be extended. This would be necessary where previously unnoticed scenery alterations are exposed to view due to loss of vegetative screening, or during timber salvage activities	N/A: to this project.

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	where recovery of forest vegetation is determined to be of greater importance than achievement of VQOs within the time periods established.	
11-8	Areas not visible from inventoried High or Moderate Sensitivity Viewpoints (Level 1 and 2) shall be managed to appear as little modified as possible consistent with management goals, and no more altered in appearance than Maximum Modification.	Complies: the project is consistent with management goals as disclosed in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Scenery resource report.
Recreation Management		
12-1	Manage Forest resources to provide a broad range of recreational opportunities that meet changing recreational demands. Actively utilize the Forest's Meaningful Measures methodology for establishing recreation program standards, monitoring, and reporting accomplishments. Identify, develop, and conserve recreational opportunities within developed and dispersed settings. Eliminate or restrictively manage sites that receive minimal use; or, remove the facilities and manage them as dispersed spots. Develop a range of recreation opportunities within primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural areas. As opportunities are identified for these areas, they should be managed to reflect the needs of a multi-cultural public. Provide a variety of sites to meet visitor preferences, needs and expectations to complement opportunities within the recreation emphasis area in which the site is located.	N/A: no recreational site development planned in this project.
12-2	Opportunities to provide barrier-free access to mobility-impaired individuals should be actively explored when constructing new facilities and when modifying existing facilities. Assure all new construction and reconstruction is in accord with standards set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act and other guidelines. Seek opportunities, both through facility design and working with cooperators, to provide non-traditional opportunities to disabled publics (horseback excursions, whitewater boating trips, backcountry fishing, etc.).	N/A
12-3	Public information is integral to the management of the recreation resource. Information on the needs of a multi-cultured public should be gathered and kept up-to-date. Facilities should be developed or modified to accommodate those needs. Emphasize providing interpretation and information to Forest visitors, using a full range of communication techniques, such as directional signing, on-site signing and information displays to enhance user enjoyment in dispersed areas and sites. The public should be informed on a continual basis about recreational opportunities that exist on the Forest. Utilize both off-site information and on-site signing to direct visitors to river access spots. Information must be kept up-to-date, including trail conditions, developed site status, and maps.	N/A
12-4	The use of Forest lands for organized recreational events, developments or uses should be considered when there is potential to accommodate the use, and when the proposed uses are compatible with other resource objectives.	N/A
12-5	Update the Recreation Resource Inventory System annually to monitor the level and type of recreational uses and settings desired, and those currently experienced on the Forest.	N/A
12-6	Existing and future developed recreational sites should be designed to minimize annual maintenance and operating costs. Reconstruct or rehabilitate sites to better serve current user demand (for example, lengthening parking spurs for modern RVs, converting single-family sites to multi-family sites, etc.). The design should discourage vandalism to the extent possible. Recreation facilities should be developed only where private facilities do not fill the need for the recreational service or facility and where there is no opportunity or interest in the private sector to provide the recreational opportunity. Competition with private enterprise should be avoided. Recreational activities and projects on the Forest should be coordinated with management of adjacent private lands and adjoining National Forests.	N/A
12-7	Manage existing and future developed sites to prevent degradation of the surrounding areas. Programmed timber harvest shall not be scheduled from developed recreation sites, but opportunities to manage the vegetation to improve safety and aesthetics should be taken.	N/A

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12-8	<p>Base the administration, operation, and levels of maintenance for developed sites (recreation sites, campgrounds, picnic areas, trails, trailheads and dispersed sites) on the site's capacity, site sensitivity, and seasonal use demands. As a minimum, sites should be open for public use during the recreation season. The following standards should be met at each facility:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Heath and Cleanliness</i>: Recreation sites and facilities are clean, litter-free, pest-free, and odor free. There is no threat of disease or infection. 2) <i>Safety and Security</i>: Recreation opportunities are free from the risk of crime, abusive activities, and safety hazards. 3) <i>Condition of Facilities and Equipment</i>: The facilities and equipment look good, function correctly, are appropriate to the setting and activity and are well-maintained. 4) <i>Responsiveness to Visitors</i>: Recreation opportunities meet or exceed visitor expectations, needs, and preferences. 5) <i>Setting</i>: Site development, visual quality, resource maintenance and user density conforms to the appropriate Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) category. 	N/A
12-9	Perform site maintenance and hazard reduction activities at dispersed use sites to provide for basic user satisfaction and safety. Where trees are to be cut for the construction or maintenance of authorized structures, fell them well away from trails or campsites to maintain public safety.	Complies: Recreation and Scenery project design features will be used to meet this Standard and Guideline as disclosed in the Recreation and Scenery sections of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource reports.
12-10	Discourage camping within 300 feet of critical wildlife and stock watering areas. During high recreational use periods, such as hunting season, camping facilities should be located away from water sources to allow wildlife and stock free access to the water.	N/A
12-11	Prohibit motor vehicle travel off designated NFTS roads, NFTS trails, and outside designated motorized open riding areas, except as allowed by permit or other authorization.	N/A
12-12	Promote minimum impact use techniques (i.e., "Tread Lightly" and no-trace) in all activities and public contacts (for example, written, through the media, face-to-face and signing).	N/A
12-13	Displacement of Forest system trails by new roads should be avoided whenever possible. Where displacement does occur and recreational use warrants, new trails and routes should be constructed to replace those sections lost to protect the integrity of the system and the recreational experience.	N/A
12-14	The Forest should manage the use of the existing trail system to serve the needs of recreationists in a condition that protects the resource and meets health and safety standards. Trails should be managed to accommodate all kinds of use, such as mountain biking and hiking. These recreational uses may not always be compatible and may require separation or restrictions based on management objectives.	N/A
12-15	Develop trail management objectives for all trails on the Forest. All trails in the Forest system should be inspected regularly to identify trail maintenance needs.	N/A
12-16	Consider opportunities to relocate existing trails away from Sensitive plant populations or fragile habitats (that is, wet meadows or riparian areas).	N/A
12-17	Locate new trail segments so as to "lay gently" on the land. Take advantage of natural features that screen trails from distant viewpoints.	N/A
12-18	Actively seek out partners and cooperators, and facilitate their efforts in making recreational opportunities available to Forest users. Encourage and promote service partnerships with user groups, as a means of stimulating local economies and supporting community stability, to aid in such activities as trail maintenance, special clean-up projects, providing public information and education. Encourage and fully cooperate with private-sector in developing and maintaining lodges and resorts.	N/A
12-19	Divert water runoff from trails to reduce soil erosion. Techniques for diverting water from trails may include out-sloping of the tread and the use of waterbars and drain dips. The use of rip-rap should be considered where the above techniques are ineffective.	N/A
12-20	Consider the use of causeways (elevated trails) when trail excavation would have adverse environmental impacts or when relocation away from wet/boggy areas is not feasible.	N/A

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12-21	Manage recreation areas to minimize disturbance to species, including those listed in Table 4.3 (<i>Table C-3 in the Northwest Forest Plan ROD/S&Gs, starting on page C-49.</i>) This standard and guideline applies throughout all land allocations.	N/A
12-22	Assure that traditional Native American values and concerns have been considered and accommodated as much as possible in all recreation management activities and operations.	N/A
12-23	Plan and implement actions to rehabilitate or enhance “flat spots” (for example, old log landings) for recreational uses and values.	N/A
12-24	In areas of intermingled ownerships, assure that sensitive property boundaries near river access sites are clearly marked and posted.	N/A
12-25	Be alert to the potential public benefits of on-site outfitter-guide or concessionaire services for horse liverys, snowmobile rentals, bicycle rentals, etc. Actively seek special use applications from proponents when market analyses indicate a viable business opportunity.	N/A
12-26	ROS classes identified for management areas emphasize general direction for recreation management. Specific ROS criteria and conditions are subject to adjustment in order to achieve desired conditions.	N/A
Wilderness Management		
13-1	The Forest will continue to evaluate lands for wilderness potential. The evaluation of lands for wilderness values need not be completed in this round of planning.	N/A
13-2	Management activities in wilderness will be consistent with the 1964 Wilderness Act, the 1984 California Wilderness Act and Wilderness Management Area 2. Where other MAs overlap MA2, MA2 Wilderness standards and guidelines will take precedence.	N/A
Released Roadless Area Management		
14-1	Released roadless areas will be managed according to the objectives of the management area in which they occur.	N/A: no activities are proposed within released roadless areas.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Management		
15-1	The Forest will continue to evaluate potential rivers for inclusion into the WSR system. Manage areas proposed for WSR designation by the Forest using the standards and guidelines described in the Designated and Eligible Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River Management Areas Standards and Guidelines.	N/A
15-2	No irretrievable or irreversible commitment of resources that would preclude designation would be allowed for eligible rivers that are being recommended for inclusion into the National WSR System until Congress or the Secretary of Interior has signed the designation order for new inclusions recommended in this Plan.	N/A
15-3	In order to maintain continuity of management direction along WSR segments, management direction of tributary WSRs shall not take precedence over main stem WSR directions within their areas of confluence or viewsheds.	Complies: project will be consistent with management goals as disclosed in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Scenery resource report.
15-4	Land exchanges, qualifying under the provisions of the Small Tracts Act, may be pursued if the exchange will replace parcels of NFS land within the WSR corridor for parcels of private land within the corridor.	N/A
Specially Designated Areas Management		
16-1	The Forest will continue to evaluate potential sites for SIA and RNA designation. Manage areas proposed for SIA or RNA designation by the Forest by the standards and guidelines described in the SIA and RNA Management Areas Standards and Guidelines, until a final decision is made by Regional Forester to accept or deny each recommendation.	N/A
Lands Program Management		
17-1	Land Ownership Adjustment Land ownership adjustment proposals should be accepted for study when preliminary analysis indicates that such an adjustment is clearly in the public interest, and advocacy for the action exists both at the Forest and affected unit level. The Forest may initiate land ownership adjustments in order to meet the ecosystem management or resource goals outlined in this Forest Plan.	N/A
17-2	Land ownership adjustments may include any of the available procedures, such as exchange, purchase, donation, and sale. The Regional Forester shall review any land exchanges that remove forested lands from Forest ownership. Condemnation procedures will be used only as a last resort.	N/A

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17-3	<p>Land adjustments typically fall into one of the following groups. Apply the following land ownership adjustment direction to each of the described situations:</p> <p>1) <i>Congressional Direction</i> - Lands where Congress has instructed the Forest Service to retain land in Federal ownership and acquire non-Federal lands for a designated purpose. These types of lands include such examples as wilderness areas, designated WSRs (see 6 below) and the BVNG.</p> <p>2) <i>Special Management Areas</i> - Lands recognized by the Forest as necessary to meet specific Forest resource objectives, such as RNAs, cultural management areas, SIAs, National Scenic Trails, TE&S species habitat, proposed WSRs, RRs, deer habitat, Retention visual quality areas and Partial Retention visual quality areas. Federal ownership of these lands should be retained and efforts to acquire private lands made as the opportunity and/or need occurs.</p> <p>3) <i>Areas with small private inholdings</i> - Included are areas of primarily NFS ownership where only a few private lands occur. NFS lands should be retained. Efforts should be made to acquire private lands only to promote special resource management goals or prevent/mitigate incompatible land uses. Forest land consolidation is a side benefit of such actions.</p> <p>4) <i>Areas with large amounts of private lands</i> - Included are areas of intermingled NFS and private lands that may or may not be in a “checkerboard” pattern. Efforts to consolidate land ownership should be driven by resource objectives. In these cases, if it is of benefit to the government, either acquisition or disposal may be appropriate.</p> <p>5) <i>Scattered parcels of NFS land</i> - Included are lands of primarily private ownership with only isolated NFS inholdings. Due to the difficulties in managing isolated tracts, these parcels should be considered for exchange or disposal whenever they are not needed to accomplish resource objectives.</p> <p>6) <i>Private lands not to be acquired</i> - Included are lands that are currently developed, or that would not be appropriate for Forest management, such as areas around permanent communities.</p> <p>7) <i>NFS Lands suited to disposal</i> - Included are lands surrounding permanent communities where the land is needed and suited for its intended use. These lands may provide opportunities for the expansion of local communities through the Small Tracts Act, the Townsite Expansion Act and the land exchange program.</p> <p>8) <i>Innocent encroachments</i> - Resolve innocent encroachment using the Small Tracts Act, where appropriate. The resolution of this encroachment may be to forego ownership of that parcel of land.</p>	N/A
17-4	<p>Property Boundary Location Boundary location should be the focus of the Land Line location program. Establish, maintain, and protect property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest. Before project implementation, post boundaries of special management that have the potential to affect adjacent private parcels. The Forest Land Surveyor, within limitations of Forest Service policy, shall determine appropriate standards for various boundary lines.</p>	N/A
17-5	Seek the cooperation of adjacent landowners when locating property boundaries.	N/A
17-6	<p>Special Use Authorization Limit special uses, including utility corridors and transportation rights-of-way, to those that cannot be reasonably located on private land and that do not conflict with management area objectives. If additional utility corridors and transportation rights-of-way are needed, they shall be designed to minimize the density of these corridors. Opportunities to participate in cost-sharing agreements with private landowners should be explored for transportation rights-of-way.</p>	N/A
17-7	Review special use permits periodically to determine if they should be continued or cancelled.	N/A
17-8	Slater Butte, Herd Peak, Gunsight Peak, Eddy Gulch and Mahogany Point are designated electronic sites and will be managed according to site plans which will include consideration of biological, physical, social and electromagnetic factors. Other	N/A

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	existing and proposed electronic sites will be analyzed. Electronic site plans will be developed where appropriate.	
17-9	Withdrawals from Mineral Entry Request the withdrawal of proposed and Congressionally designated Wild segments of WSRs from mineral entry under the provisions of the WSRs Act, subject to valid existing rights.	N/A
17-10	Recommendations for the withdrawal of administrative sites, developed recreational sites, and research natural areas from mineral entry shall be according to management area objectives. Make these recommendations to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).	N/A
17-11	At least every 20 years, the Forest shall coordinate a review of mineral withdrawals with the BLM. The review should determine if existing withdrawals should be continued or cancelled.	N/A
17-12	Acquired Lands Administer acquired lands according to Forest-wide objectives, as well as the objectives of individual management areas. Unless a Forest Plan amendment is done, management areas for the newly acquired lands will generally be assigned from adjacent, similar lands. If any private lands are acquired adjacent to the Orr Lake Management Unit, this land will be incorporated into the Orr Lake Unit.	N/A
17-13	Utility Corridors Cooperate with utilities representatives to develop strategies to minimize the potential for single or multiple line power outages that could result from destructive events such as wildfires.	N/A
17-14	Coordinate with Federal and private utility managers when managing Forest activities near utility corridors to ensure that Forest activities do not conflict with the intended permitted use and management of the utility corridor.	N/A
17-15	The approved transmission line associated with the Fourmile Geothermal Project is a Designated Utility Corridor.	N/A
Law Enforcement		
18-1	Emphasize the prevention of law violations and regulations pertaining to the National Forests. The protection of Forest visitors, forest workers, and Forest employees shall be the first priority for the law enforcement organization. The second priority shall be the protection of the physical and biological resources, such as vegetation, wildlife, cultural sites, etc.	N/A
18-2	Implement public and employee awareness programs designed to help recognize vandalized sites, suspicious activities, and potential chemical hazards in the Forest. Encourage people to report them to law enforcement agencies.	N/A
18-3	Maintain a close working relationship with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to promote a safety-conscious and effective law enforcement program.	N/A
18-4	The law enforcement program should be integrated into functional programs, activities and decision-making processes to assure a safe environment for employees and Forest users, while providing for maximum resource protection.	N/A
Minerals Management		
19-1	Minerals Administration Administer all locatable, leasable, and saleable mineral resource activities according to the 36 CFR 228 Regulations and other applicable laws, regulations and orders. Require the submission of a notice of intent or plans of operation for all mineral-related activities where the potential for significant resource disturbance exists. Require surface resource protection and reclamation in all plans of operations.	N/A
19-2	Use the appropriate environmental analysis and documentation as a basis for approving mineral-related activities, for designing reasonable stipulations or mitigation needed to protect other resources and for establishing appropriate bonding.	N/A
19-3	Approval of plans of operation or notices of intent shall incorporate steps to minimize detrimental effects to TE&S species habitat.	N/A
19-4	Lands disturbed by mining activities should be reclaimed to subsequent productive uses consistent with management objectives for the area. An adequate reclamation bond or other surety should be required to assure reclamation compliance. Bonds shall be	N/A

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	reviewed annually and adjusted to reflect on-going reclamation efforts and expenses.	
19-5	Limit surface occupancy, associated with residential use and indirect support for mining and energy mineral operations, to that reasonably necessary for development and production. Surface occupancy shall be authorized under an approved Forest Service permit or plan of operations.	N/A
19-6	A reasonable means of access, consistent with management objectives for the area, should be approved when it is determined to be incidental to the operation.	N/A
19-7	The approval of mineral-related activities should be limited to that period necessary to complete the planned work in a phased development process. Plans of operation greater than 1 year in duration should not be approved without a description of the long-term development plan.	N/A
19-8	Periodic compliance checks on approved mineral activities should be conducted to assure that they are in compliance with the lease, permit, or approved plans of operation.	N/A
19-9	Examine all oil, gas, and geothermal test holes to determine the availability of a water source. Attempts should be made to acquire ownership, use of or access to those wells found to be capable of being developed as a usable water source.	N/A
19-10	Maintain an inventory of the existing mineral material sources on the Forest.	N/A
19-11	Recreational panning, sluicing, dredging and rock hounding should be allowed throughout the Forest where such activities do not conflict with established management objectives, withdrawals or the rights of mining claimants. If future demand or conflict warrants, management plans providing specific direction on how and where these activities can occur should be developed and implemented.	N/A
19-12	If existing laws and regulations do not provide adequate protection of other public values or resources (such as RNAs, administrative sites, etc.), the area may be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry. The mineral resources should be appropriately considered before any proposal for withdrawal is made to the BLM.	N/A
Transportation and Facilities Management		
20-1	Transportation Planning Transportation planning shall be an integral part of Ecosystem Analysis at the landscape/watershed level and of environmental analysis at the site level. Planning efforts should include a review of the existing Road Management Objectives (RMOs) and proposals for the development of new roads. Develop RMOs through an ID team. Place needed non-system roads in the Forest road system. Non-system roads shall be "put to bed." Direction for transportation planning is found in FSM 7710, Transportation Planning Handbook, Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 7709.55. The analysis should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify and evaluate alternative transportation systems and routes, 2) Identify short- and long-term need and purpose for each road, and 3) Document decisions relating to road location, design, operation, and maintenance standards for each road in a RMO. 4) Evaluate the risk of spread of Port-Orford-cedar root disease through road upgrades, seasonal closures, permanent closures, maintenance and decommissioning or obliteration. 	N/A at the project level.
20-2	Construction and Reconstruction All roads, including Forest system roads and those built by miners or permittees, should be constructed or reconstructed according to approved RMOs. Construct temporary roads only after analysis of potential resource impacts are evaluated and the options for mitigating measures disclosed and selected.	Complies: Impacts of temporary roads are evaluated and PDFs implemented to minimize negative effects. No system road construction or reconstruction is planned.
20-3	Operation and Maintenance Operate and maintain roads as documented in the RMO. Coordinate road management objectives with private landowners within the Forest. Roads maintained for passenger car use should be maintained at Maintenance Levels 3, 4 or 5. Roads managed for administrative use should be maintained at Level 2. Maintenance activities taking place on a regular basis on Level 2 roads will be	N/A at this project level; complies at the program level.

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	those that maintain drainage minimize resource damage and allow high clearance vehicle passage. Roads that have planned future use, but not for several years, will be maintained at Level 1. Maintenance work on these roads should include an annual inspection to assure that resource damage is not occurring.	
20-4	Road closures may be used to meet wildlife needs, water quality and soils protection objectives, fire protection, other resource needs, to reduce road damage and maintenance costs and to reduce or eliminate conflicts between user groups.	N/A at this project level; complies at the program level. No closures of system roads are planned in this project.
20-5	All commercial use, as described in FSM 7730.5, shall require road use permits.	Complies: permitting requirements will be met.
20-6	Administrative Sites Conduct site development planning to determine facility needs. The construction of temporary facilities should depend on the cost-effectiveness of the facility and the potential resource impacts. Site planning should include an analysis that compares feasible alternatives, including leasing and Forest-owned facilities. Site selections should be made based on the maximum net public benefits with the least adverse impact to the environment. Direction for site planning is found in FSM 7300 and FSH 7309.11.	N/A
20-7	Construction and Reconstruction No construction, reconstruction, or building removal shall occur without an approved site plan. Base design standards on site plans, environmental constraints, user safety, National and local building codes, traffic requirements and economics.	N/A
20-8	Facility construction priorities are included in the Forest Facility Master Plan.	N/A
20-9	Operation and Maintenance Site closures may be implemented to meet health and safety needs, to reduce facility damage and to reduce maintenance costs. Public motorized use is prohibited other than on designated roads and trails or within open riding areas unless allowed by permit.	N/A
Timber Management		
21-1	Lands Contributing to a Scheduled, Sustained Timber Harvest Forest lands identified in the Forest Plan as capable, available and suitable (CAS) for timber production shall be further reviewed and assessed during project planning to determine the costs and benefits of a range of management intensities for timber production (36 CFR 219.14). <u>Capable</u> – Capable lands are currently forested, or have the potential to be forested, with a commercial species. These lands are capable of producing a minimum of 20 cubic feet of wood fiber per acre per year, on a non-declining, sustained basis (36 CFR 219.14). <u>Available</u> – Available lands are currently forested, or have the potential to be forested, with a commercial species. They include parts of the Forest where Congress has not identified a higher resource value, such as wilderness areas or WSRs. The lands are available to be scheduled for a sustained timber harvest. <u>Suitable</u> – Suitable lands are currently forested, or have the potential to be forested, with a commercial species. They include lands where a scheduled, sustained timber harvest would not adversely impact soil productivity. These lands have also been determined to be sufficiently stable (geologically stable) to support a scheduled, sustained timber harvest without irretrievable or irreversible resource impacts. These are lands where the scheduling of a sustained timber harvest may be suitable.	Complies: these lands have been reviewed and assessed at the project level as discussed in the Silviculture section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
21-2	Lands Allocated to Maintain, or Provide Specific Resource Opportunities (No Scheduled Timber Harvest) Manage Forest lands that are unsuitable for timber production (36 CFR 219.14) activities because of geological instability (refer to the glossary for definition of these lands) to maintain the inherent land stability, water quality and watershed values. The vegetative cover should be managed to promote slope stability and watershed values.	Complies: these unstable lands have been assessed in the Geology section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report; opportunities for vegetation management on these lands are included in this assessment.
21-3	If “there is not reasonable assurance that lands can be adequately restocked as provided in 36 CFR 219.27 I(3),” or the area is not capable of producing 20 cubic feet of wood fiber per acre per year, the land shall not be available for scheduled timber harvest.	N/A

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21-4	Schedule no timber harvest from lands Congressionally withdrawn or administratively withdrawn from timber production.	N/A: there are no withdrawn lands within the project area.
21-5	Within management areas where timber yields are compatible with the resource objectives of the area, there may be “intrusions” or “physical factors” which limit timber management opportunities. These intrusions have been recognized at a Forest level, and the anticipated timber output adjusted appropriately. These physical limitations may include lands that are not capable of supporting a sustained timber management program, or lands that are currently isolated from the Forest by the lack of reasonable access opportunities. In other cases where there are physical limitations, a less intensive or perhaps unregulated timber output may be scheduled for this planning period.	N/A
21-6	Use project-level information to review the Forest-wide designation of capable and available lands every 10 years. Where project analysis identifies the need for changes in the suitability classification, document the analysis and rationale for the change. A Forest ID Team shall review the field analysis of capable and suitable lands. Recommended adjustments should be made to the Forest database and updated during Forest Plan supplements or revisions.	N/A at this project level.
21-7	Timber harvest may be appropriate on unsuitable lands if desirable to meet the objectives of the area. Implement harvest activities in a manner that emphasize the management objectives of the area. Timber production shall not be a priority in these areas. Examples of where timber harvest may be appropriate include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To remove trees from selected suitable lands or for other management purposes. 2) Construction or protection of capital improvements such as campgrounds, buildings, fuelbreaks, and dispersed recreation sites, or to accomplish projects designed to enhance resource values. 3) Removal of hazards to human life and health. 4) Removal of trees killed by catastrophic events, such as fire, windthrow, drought, insects or disease, (36 CFR 219.27 (c)(1)) may be appropriate to promote the long-term desired future condition of the Forest. Base the decision to salvage an area on an analysis of existing conditions following the disturbance and, at a minimum, shall include consideration of the economic, social and environmental consequences. 5) Small inclusions of “unsuitable lands” may occur in harvest units where it will allow for the use of a more logical management option. 6) As part of a research study to test the feasibility of silvicultural and harvesting practices that could be successful on these lands. This could provide useful information for the 10-year re-evaluation of these lands. 7) Where a site-specific analysis shows timber management to be economically efficient and consistent with established goals and objectives. This recognizes the variability in this land class and provides the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities, such as overstory removal harvests, that require low investment. 	Complies; these exceptions have been considered during project design as described in the Geology section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Geology resource report.
21-8	Give high priority to silvicultural practices that maintain or achieve the management objectives of an area and result in a wood fiber output. These activities may be implemented on lands that are currently not scheduled to produce a sustained timber output. Silvicultural activities on these lands would not be implemented for the purpose of producing wood fiber; however, the activity may result in an unscheduled wood fiber output.	Complies: project design considered both wood output and restoration objectives during project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA.
21-9	Management Activities The following timber management practices may apply on all lands where it is appropriate to provide a scheduled, sustained wood fiber output. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prepare each site for reforestation, including the treatment of residual logging slash, using appropriate methods. 2) Use available animal damage control methods. 3) Implement appropriate forest release methods as determined through project-level EAs. 4) Thin Forest stands as appropriate. 	Complies: project design considered these activities as described in chapter 2 of the EA.

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	<p>5) Intermediate treatments, such as commercial thinning, sanitation and salvage harvest methods, should be implemented where appropriate.</p> <p>6) Fertilize plantations and natural stands where appropriate.</p> <p>7) Fertilize plantations and natural stands where appropriate.</p>	
21-10	<p>Silvicultural Systems</p> <p>General</p> <p>A silvicultural analysis for project planning should address both stand and landscape conditions. All silvicultural prescriptions shall include a statement on land management and resource objectives as well as the desired future condition of the stand.</p>	Complies: the project addresses both a landscape and stand scale analysis as described in the silviculture section in chapter 3 of the EA and silvicultural prescriptions analyzed in the Silviculture section of chapter 3 and the silviculture report.
21-11	Manage vegetation according to an approved silvicultural prescription. Silvicultural prescriptions should be completed in enough detail to reasonably assure that short- and long-term management objectives for the area can be met.	Complies: a qualified silviculturist provided prescriptions for treatment for which information is provided in the EA.
21-12	The silvicultural system selected shall meet the resource and vegetation management objectives of the area, including objectives for biological diversity, long-term site productivity and forest health. Both even-aged and uneven-aged systems shall be available for use.	Complies: a qualified silviculturist provided prescriptions for treatment for which information is provided in the EA.
21-13	<p>Cutting Methods</p> <p>Retain at least 15% of the area associated with each regeneration cutting unit (stand). As a general guide, 70% of the total area to be retained should be aggregates of moderate to larger size (0.2 to 1 hectare or more) with the remainder as dispersed structures (individual trees, and possibly including smaller clumps less than 0.2 hectares). Larger aggregates may be particularly important where adjacent areas have little late-successional habitat. To the extent possible, patches and dispersed retention should include the largest, oldest live trees, decadent or leaning trees, and hard snags occurring in the unit. Patches should be retained indefinitely. This standard and guideline applies to regulated (matrix) land and only regulated (matrix) land counts toward the 15%.</p>	N/A: regeneration cutting is not a silvicultural treatment considered in this project.
21-14	Cutting Methods: National forest timber sales already laid out at the time of the ROD for the FSEIS may use green tree retention requirements in the Draft SEIS if this eliminates the need to rework, redesign or recruise a sale. All sales laid out after the date of the ROD for the FSEIS will comply with green tree retention requirements in these standards and guidelines.	N/A
21-15	<p>The Chief's directive (June 4, 1992) on ecosystem management limits "clearcutting" to areas where it is essential to meet Forest Plan objectives. Management actions may involve one or more of the following circumstances and may occur on unregulated (non-matrix) land only:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish, enhance or maintain habitat for Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive species. 2) To enhance wildlife habitat or water yield values, or to provide for recreation, scenic vistas, utility lines, road corridors, facility sites, reservoirs or similar development. 3) To rehabilitate lands adversely impacted by events, such as fires, windstorms or insect or disease infestations. 4) To preclude or minimize the occurrence of potentially adverse impacts from insect or disease infestations, windthrow, logging damage or other factors affecting Forest health. 5) To provide for the establishment and growth of desired trees or other vegetative species that are shade intolerant. 6) To rehabilitate poorly stocked stands due to past management practices or natural events. 7) To meet research needs. 	N/A
21-16	Base the final selection of harvest and cutting methods on site-specific environmental analysis. Even-aged or uneven-aged management activities may be used to attain Forest goals.	Complies: environmental analysis has been conducted at the site level and considers harvest and cutting methods disclosed in chapter 2, the Silviculture section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
21-17	<p>Regional policy currently restricts the size of regeneration units to no larger than 40 acres for mixed conifer and 60 acres for Douglas-fir. These maximum size limitations should be changed when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The desired future condition of the area may best be achieved by larger or smaller units. Currently, Forest stand sizes are quite variable but are often quite large because of frequent fires (refer to the Biological Diversity Section in the Forest-wide Biological Environment Standards and Guidelines). Management activities 	N/A

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	<p>should emulate existing Forest stands where possible to meet biological diversity objectives.</p> <p>2) Extreme situations, such as fires, windstorms, or insect and disease attacks, occur causing severe or extensive mortality.</p>	
21-18	Successive adjacent cutting units may be planned, up to the maximum opening size specified for regeneration units. Regeneration units shall be considered an opening until they became adequately stocked with trees that are at least 4 ½ feet high. If units have less than 15% shared boundary, they shall be considered separate forest openings.	N/A
21-19	The distance between regenerated areas should be adequate to allow for a manageable unit between the previously harvested areas. Openings should be shaped or blended with the natural terrain to achieve Forest goals.	N/A
21-20	Modify site treatment practices, particularly the use of fire and pesticides and modify harvest methods to minimize soil and litter disturbance. Site treatments should be prescribed which will minimize intensive burning, unless appropriate for certain specific habitats, communities or stand conditions. Prescribed fires should be planned to minimize the consumption of litter and CWD. Minimize soil and litter disturbance that may occur as a result of yarding and operation of heavy equipment, and reduce the intensity and frequency of site treatments. Soil compaction, and removal or disturbance of humus layers and CWD, may impact populations of fungi and arthropods. These provisions apply to regulated (matrix) land and within the Adaptive Management Area.	N/A
21-21	<p>Reforestation</p> <p>Regeneration harvest shall be done in such a way that there is assurance that each area can be adequately restocked within 5 years after final harvest (36 CFR 219.27 (c)(3)). Exceptions may be made for specific sites where environmental analysis and silvicultural prescription indicate a restocking period of more than 5 years would produce a more desirable combination of net public benefits.</p>	N/A: no reforestation is planned for this project.
21-22	Regenerate harvest units using the appropriate species combinations based on the silvicultural prescription prepare during the environmental analysis for the harvest area. The prescription should consider natural regeneration potential and advanced regeneration as part of the analysis. Consideration should be given to regenerating and maintaining minor species where appropriate for the site.	N/A
21-23	Capable lands currently not stocked with conifers or hardwoods should be reforested to meet management area goals.	N/A
21-24	Implement the Region 5 Base Level Genetics Program to assure the maintenance of genetic diversity and conservation within forest stands. Continue seed collection according to the Regional Seed Collection Guidelines. The use of genetically improved seedlings shall be encouraged consistent with the need to manage biological and genetic diversity.	N/A
21-25	Where possible, harvest prescriptions should consider leaving advanced regeneration to meet reforestation needs and stand objectives. Vegetation left from the previous stand should be managed as part of the future stand.	N/A
21-26	Conduct reforestation practices to meet or exceed timber growth and yield objectives for the management area. Reforestation of regenerated areas shall meet minimum stocking levels as described in Region 5 FSH 2409.26, as amended, unless a silvicultural prescription is developed. Where desired or acceptable stocking levels are less than those described in Region 5 FSH 2409.26, document the timber management objectives and stocking levels in the EA and on the stand record card.	N/A
21-27	Where heavy animal damage may prevent successful reforestation of timber harvest areas within 5 years, animal control or methods of protecting plantations from unacceptable damage should be used.	N/A
21-28	In cases of extreme natural events, reforestation of the area will be a high priority and may violate other management goals for short periods of time.	N/A
21-29	<p>Stocking</p> <p>Release and stocking control operations (pre-commercial and commercial thinning) should retain a diversity of forest species, based on the current mixture of species found on the site.</p>	Complies: Silviculture prescriptions address this Standard and Guideline as discussed in the Silviculture section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Silviculture resource report.
21-30	Recommended stocking is defined as that number of well-spaced growing stock able to produce an intermediate commercial thinning	Complies: site-specific silviculture prescriptions include recommended stocking levels as discussed in the Silviculture

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	as early as the stand is considered merchantable. Recommended stocking levels are based on stands reaching 90% of normal basal area, with an average stand diameter of at least 13 inches at DBH.	section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Silviculture resource report.
21-31	Stands with minimum stocking levels should reach 90% of normal basal area 20 years later than those with recommended stocking. In these cases, defer the 2 commercial thinnings.	N/A
21-32	Minimum stocking levels may be adjusted based on other site-specific objectives, such as economics, desired product or resource objectives. (<i>See Table 4-6 for the minimum & recommended stocking levels by forest type and site class [on page 4-48 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan]</i>)	N/A
21-33	Timber Management Intensity Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) The ASQ (how much wood fiber that the Forest would produce over a 10-year period) for the Forest shall not exceed the total planned for the planning period, including salvage. Yearly quantity may exceed or be less than the average for the period.	N/A
21-34	Utilization of sub-merchantable material or non-commercial species has not been calculated as part of the ASQ. This should not be included in the ASQ accounting system. The ASQ objectives should reflect the amount of saw logs produced.	N/A
21-35	Base the ASQ on a standard for merchantability involving commercial species that are at least 13 inches DBH and 50 feet tall. The inventory and ASQ may be re-calculated to account for additional utilization.	N/A
21-36	Regulation Class Lands, where a scheduled, sustained timber harvest is appropriate, have been allocated to one of 2 regulation classes according to the management area objectives and the compatibility of timber management with those objectives. Regulation Class 2 (<i>reduced timber yields</i>) – Timber management objectives are co-emphasized with resource objectives while maintaining overall Forest objectives. Regulation Class 3 (<i>marginal timber yields</i>) – Resource objectives, other than wood fiber outputs, are emphasized. Timber yields are incidental to achieving resource objectives and meeting overall Forest objectives.	N/A
21-37	Forest Growth/Rotation Age Timber growth is expressed by a stand's annual increment (the growth measured for 1 year). The mean annual increment is the total production level of the stand, divided by the age of the stand. Timber stands shall not be scheduled for final harvest before stand growth has reached or surpassed 95% of the culmination of mean annual increment in cubic feet. Exceptions may be made where special resource considerations require earlier harvest. Exceptions also may be made where small inclusions of young stands in harvest units that otherwise meet this requirement will result in more logical management units allowing greater efficiency or less resource impacts.	N/A
21-38	Stands may be regenerated without having reached culmination of growth where salvage is prescribed after a fire or windthrow, where stands are in imminent danger from insect or disease attack or for cutting for experimental and research purposes.	N/A
21-39	The growth expectations for areas where silvicultural cutting methods, such as GTR and group selection, are being implemented should anticipate longer rotations than what is displayed (10-20 years longer). Extended rotations should be anticipated to project time delays for seedling growth where there is competition with reserve trees.	N/A
21-40	Projections for the Forest indicate that stands may meet culmination of mean annual increment. (<i>See Table 4-7 for the rotation age by forest type [on page 4-49 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan]</i>)	N/A
21-41	Salvage Salvage and sanitation harvesting shall be high priority in management areas where the harvest of timber is compatible with the area's management objectives. Areas not currently scheduled for timber harvest may be considered for salvage as well, assuming that harvest is compatible with the desired future condition proposed for that area. Salvage opportunities should be pursued aggressively. Priorities for salvage should be directed toward Regulation Class 2	N/A

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	lands first, Regulation Class 3 lands second and lastly, unregulated lands (no scheduled timber harvest).	
21-42	Where catastrophic events cause extremely heavy tree losses, consider an appropriate range of management alternatives to meet varying levels of resource protection and commodity outputs. All salvage and sanitation operations shall maintain the required standing dead and CWD specified in the standards and guidelines, if available.	N/A
21-43	Encourage restocking of lands left understocked and nonstocked after wildland fires.	N/A
21-44	Other Forest Products All materials traditionally used by Native Americans will be developed in cooperation with Federally recognized tribes.	N/A
21-45	Make special forest products available, such as Prince's pine, mushrooms, acorns, florist materials, bitterbrush seed, and vegetation used for medicinal purposes. Integrate the use and availability of these forest products with historic forest products.	N/A
21-46	Market forest products, such as wood fiber (biomass), poles, boughs, Christmas trees, house-logs, etc., and make them available on an as-needed basis consistent with management area objectives.	N/A
21-47	Manage to increase the availability of products utilized by Native Americans including, but not limited to, beargrass, willow, salal and oaks. Protect stands and scattered Pacific yew trees for potential supply of taxol (cancer-fighting substance).	N/A
21-48	Make fuelwood available in areas accessible to the public. Firewood sales should be consistent with management objectives for the area. Encourage commercial fuelwood or biomass contracts for slash disposal, thinning, and site preparation.	N/A at this project level, complies at the program level.
21-49	Product Utilization Emphasize the utilization of products created during timber harvesting and other management activities. Utilization of residue may be encouraged by the following: 1) The placement of non-merchantable material in piles at designated locations both on and off the Forest for woodcutters, chip manufacturers, energy conversion or other uses. 2) The sale of products, such as commercial firewood contracts, chip logs, etc., and the issuance of firewood permits.	N/A at this project level, complies at the program level.
21-50	Encourage the use of small diameter and non-commercial tree species for fuel and fiber. Increase the utilization level of Forest residues where possible.	N/A at this project level, complies at the program level.
21-51	Where individual market areas or specific products present opportunities for utilizing a higher proportion of the tree, utilization standards should be changed to meet this market consistent with Forest goals and objectives.	N/A
21-52	Forest Health and Pest Management Vegetation Management Control competing vegetation where it is likely that desired stocking levels and stand growth would not meet resource objectives. Priority areas for treatment are lands managed for timber production. (See listing of priorities on these lands numbers 1 through 5 on page 4-50 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan)	Complies: silvicultural prescriptions are designed to reduce overstocked conditions.
21-53	All silvicultural practices shall consider how to best prevent introducing noxious or alien weeds, insects, and disease. Certify, by the County Agricultural Department, all straw, hay, and seeds used in mulching activities as free of noxious weeds.	Complies: Non-Native Invasive Species PDFs will minimize the introduction or spread of noxious weeds, and the project is planned and designed to minimize the infestation of insects and disease.
21-54 thru 21-55	Herbicides (see page 4-50 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan)	N/A
21-56	Minor Conifer Species Manage areas expected to provide a scheduled, sustained timber product in a manner to provide for species diversity. During reforestation efforts, use vegetative species and quantities of individual species to meet Forest goals and objectives. Commercial and precommercial thinning activities should retain a diversity of species based on the species present.	Complies: thinning activities will retain a diversity of species based on the species present as discussed in the Silviculture section of chapter 3 of the EA and Silviculture resource report.
21-57	Maintain a healthy and resilient population of all species, including special interest species such as Pacific yew, Brewer spruce, Port-Orford-cedar, Pacific silver fir, Baker cypress and whitebark pine throughout their native range.	Complies: maintaining a healthy and resilient population of species appropriate to the project area, is part of the purpose and need for the project as described in chapter 1 of the EA.

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	<p>1) Projects with the potential to impact special interest species should be analyzed and the potential impacts documented through the environmental assessment process.</p> <p>2) Mitigation for impacts should include provisions for planting or increasing local populations where desirable.</p> <p>3) Where Pacific yew occurs within a harvest unit, select leave patches of yew that can be protected during site preparation. Where possible, plant local yew seed sources or cuttings to maintain Pacific yew in the ecosystem. The Interim Guide to the Conservation and Management of Pacific Yew shall be followed where Pacific yew is being harvested.</p>	However, the project area is not within the native range of any of the special interest species identified in this standard.
21-58	Insect and Disease Design all Forest management practices to maintain Forest health, consistent with the objectives for the stand and landscape. Avoid conditions that promote the introduction and spread of disease, increase risks of insect attack, or promote unacceptable fire risk.	Complies: the project is intended to improve forest resilience to wildfire, insect attacks and spread of disease as well as promote forest health as discussed in chapter 2 and the Silviculture section of chapter 3 of the EA and Silviculture resource report.
21-59	Consider and analyze a full range of pest management activities, including cultural, biological, mechanical, and chemical methods, on a site-specific, project-level basis. Select the treatment method(s) through the environmental analysis process. This process will consider the environmental effects, treatment efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of each alternative.	N/A
21-60	Integrated pest management will include detection, surveillance, prevention, suppression, monitoring, and evaluation.	N/A
21-61	<p>Take measures that shall limit the spread of Port-Orford-cedar root rot, and increase populations of Port-Orford-cedar on the Forest. Prevent or reduce the risk of introducing the disease into uninfested areas. Strategies for reducing the risk to Port-Orford-cedar from infection by the root disease will be integrated into all levels of planning (NEPA documents, ecosystem analysis, LSR assessments, WSR management plans, transportation plans, recreation and other activities or strategies).</p> <p>In order to reduce the spread of Port-Orford-cedar root disease, a risk analysis will be completed for all projects in watersheds containing Port-Orford-cedar. Disease control strategies identified from experience and research will be applied on a site- or drainage specific basis to reduce the spread and severity of the disease.</p>	N/A: Port-Orford-Cedar does not occur within the project area.
21-62	<p>Take measures to maintain the viability of sugar pine throughout its native range. Identify major resistant trees and collect their seeds. Follow the Region 5 and the Forest's Sugar Pine Action Strategy. The strategy includes:</p> <p>1) Provide reforestation of rust resistant sugar pine following harvest and wildfire.</p> <p>2) Meet the requirements of the Tree Improvement Master Plan for Region 5 by selecting sufficient major gene resistant sugar pine trees from each seed zone and 500 foot elevation.</p>	N/A at the project level.
21-63	During vegetative manipulation projects, consider the removal of overstory trees that have been infected by dwarf mistletoe. If it is necessary to leave the infested trees, favor non-host species in the understory if possible. Do not utilize silvicultural prescriptions that continue the spread of dwarf mistletoe. During thinning activities, discriminate against trees infected with dwarf mistletoe.	Complies: this Standard and Guideline is addressed through site-specific silvicultural prescriptions.
Fire Management		
22-1	Fires Restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem, to the maximum extent, consistent with the safety of persons, property, and other resources.	N/A
22-2	Wildland fires shall receive the appropriate suppression response (see Table 4-8 Fire Suppression Tactics and Dispatch Response on page 4-53 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan). Timeliness is essential but safety and cost efficiency, while considering the value of the threatened resource, shall guide the fire suppression response strategy. A range of response tactics may be appropriate. Carefully analyze the current and predicted wildland fire situation when determining the appropriate response.	N/A
22-3	Apply the minimum impact suppression method to all lands. Control or manage the spread of fire. The suppression method shall be	N/A

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	commensurate with the wildland fire's potential to spread or cause undesirable impacts. Firefighter and public safety shall be the highest priority. Select procedures, tools, and equipment that least impact the environment. Use hot spot detection devices whenever possible. These tactics apply to the mop-up of wildland fires also.	
22-4	Wildland fire suppression actions (for example, firelines) constructed during suppression activities will be rehabilitated to their pre-fire state or blended in with the burned area.	N/A
22-5	On NFS lands with shared fire suppression responsibilities, cooperators should take the necessary steps to assure suppression activities are compatible with these standards and guidelines.	N/A
22-6	Design the Forest initial attack suppression organization around the capability to successfully prevent at least 90% of fire starts from becoming escaped fires. This level of organization is the "most efficient while considering land and resource values."	N/A
22-7	Identify, locate, and incorporate special resource concerns (for example, cultural sites, T&E species and RNAs) into the Automated Dispatch process.	N/A
22-8	Emphasize wildland fire prevention and early detection.	N/A
22-9	The appropriate line officer shall review the Escaped Fire Situation Analysis for wildland fires that have not exceeded the capabilities of the initial attack resources, but are expected to burn into the next burning period. A "maximum allowable Perimeter" should be determined during the initial phases of the preparation of the escaped Fire Situation analysis.	N/A
22-10	Fuel Management and Prescribed Fire Prescribed fire (wildland fire managed for resource benefits or management-lighted prescribed fire) is a desirable tool to be used for managing the Forest resources. Consider the long-term role of fire during all project planning phases.	Complies: prescribed fire will be used strategically to help meet the purpose and need as addressed in chapters 1 and 2 of the EA and the Fire and Fuels resource report.
22-11	Site treatments should be prescribed which will minimize intensive burning, unless appropriate for certain specific habitat, communities, or stand conditions. Prescribed fires should be planned to minimize the consumption of litter and CWD. These provisions apply to regulated (matrix) land and within the Adaptive Management Area.	Complies: PDFs for severity of prescribed fire and Coarse Woody Debris guidelines will be followed to meet the purpose and need as addressed in chapters 2 and 3 of the EA and the Fire and Fuels resource report.
22-12	Ranger districts, through the Ecosystem Analysis Process at the landscape/watershed level, shall evaluate the need for and prioritize the use of prescribed fire in managing natural fuel beds for the express purpose of reducing fire intensity or increasing fire suppression capabilities.	N/A
22-13	Do not allow management activities to result in fuel accumulations that increase the risk of high intensity fires that did not typically occur on the Forest before wildland fire suppression activities in the early 1900s began. Manage fuel loadings and the use of prescribed fire on the Forest to maintain ecological processes.	Complies: post-harvest fuels treatments (activity-generated or slash) are proposed where appropriate as addressed in chapter 2 and in Appendix E of the EA.
22-14	Using the "Wildfire Susceptibility" matrix (refer to Appendix B of the EIS), fuels created through management activities should be treated as follows (<i>see Table 4-9 Treatment of Fuels Created Through Management Activities on page 4-55 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan</i>)	Complies: post-harvest fuels treatments (activity-generated or slash) are proposed where appropriate as addressed in chapter 2 and in Appendix E of the EA.
22-15	All fuels management planning will analyze the impact of a project within the project's landscape. It also will analyze the cumulative effect of that project on the landscape with respect to wildfires' impact on future fires. The fire and fuels specialist will work with other ID Team members in analyzing the effect of fire on all resources.	Complies: the fuels and wildfire modeling was done at an appropriate landscape scale, taking into account cumulative impacts and other resources as disclosed in the Fire and Fuels section of chapter 3 of the EA and relevant resource report.
22-16	Fuels analysis of a landscape should address the accumulations of fuels on a site over time (at least to year 40 from project initiation), including the fuels generated from management activities, such as thinning.	Complies: the fuels modeling takes all these things into account as discussed in the Fire and Fuels section of chapter 3 of the EA and relevant resource report.
22-17	Project-level fuel planning needs to incorporate the areas immediately next to the project boundaries for consideration of fuels treatment.	Complies: the entire project area was considered for fuels treatments in this project and cumulative effects of treating outside the project boundaries were considered in appendix G of the EA.

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22-18	For areas in the matrix (regulated land) that are located in the rural interface, fire management activities should be coordinated with local governments, agencies, and landowners during watershed analysis to identify additional factors which may affect hazard reduction goals.	Complies: coordination with local government, agencies and landowners occurred as discussed in chapters 1 and 4 of the EA.
22-19	All landscape- or watershed-level fuels analyses should describe the hazard, risk, and consequences of a wildfire on a site. It also should describe how that fire will influence the site in the foreseeable future. The analysis also should include potential effects on the site's fuel loading and the expected fire occurrence and behavior.	Complies: the fuels analysis includes the pre and post-harvest wildfire behavior as addressed in the Fire and Fuels section of chapter 3 of the EA and relevant resource report.
22-20	Smoke Management Adhere to applicable State of California and State of Oregon air quality laws and regulations.	Complies: An air quality analysis was completed and PDFs are applied if needed to meet the CAA and other regulations.
22-21	Incorporate a smoke management analysis in all prescribed burning plans. Coordinate these plans with local authorities with responsibilities for managing air quality. The best available predictive methods and models and the most cost-effective technology should be utilized to minimize the impact of prescribed burning on smoke-sensitive areas and designated Class I wilderness, such as the Marble Mountain Wilderness. Smoke from fires, either started from lightning-caused ignitions or prescribed fires based on the fuels management plan for the wilderness occurring inside wilderness, is considered a natural component of the ecosystem and does not constitute a violation of the Class I wilderness area ambient air quality standards.	Complies: The impacts of smoke was minimized by burning in accordance with an approved burn plan and an approved Smoke Management Plan that includes a Smoke Permit approved by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District
22-22	The adherence to sound smoke management principles is the key element in mitigating the impacts of smoke on air quality and air-related values. Smoke management approaches the concept of maintaining air quality by avoiding unacceptable combinations of concentration, duration, and placement of smoke. Based on this approach, the levels of smoke in the air during the spring and fall will increase to accommodate prescribed fires, in order to lower the amount of smoke in the air during the summer months	Complies: The impacts of smoke will be minimized by burning in accordance with an approved burn plan and an approved Smoke Management Plan that includes a Smoke Permit approved by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District
22-23	Public understanding of the prescribed fire program and smoke management will be important during implementation. Some measures that should be employed include: 1) Interact and exchange information with the public about the objectives of the prescribed fire and smoke management programs. Emphasize what role prescribed fire plays in the ecology of the area. Discuss what has occurred historically. 2) Whenever possible, inform the local public about planned fires before their ignition.	Complies: The impacts of smoke will be minimized by burning in accordance with an approved burn plan and an approved Smoke Management Plan that includes a Smoke Permit approved by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District
22-24	Minimize impacts to communities and Class 1 wilderness from prescribed burns. Implement prescribed burns when prevailing winds and smoke mixing heights permit smoke to be dispersed away from mountain communities. Impacts to communities from a single burn may be present for a day or two.	Complies: The impacts of smoke will be minimized by burning in accordance with an approved burn plan and an approved Smoke Management Plan that includes a Smoke Permit approved by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District
Range Management		
23-1	Determine the current ecological status of the Forest's rangelands. If rangelands are found in an unsatisfactory condition, use management strategies and activities necessary to achieve a satisfactory condition.	N/A
23-2	Lands supporting vegetation that can be used by both domestic and wild grazing animals without damage to wildlife, soil, or water resource values will be designated as "suitable for livestock grazing." The decision to "authorize" livestock grazing will be made at the project level.	N/A
23-3	Use livestock as a management tool to attain Forest Plan management goals and desired future conditions of rangeland vegetation.	N/A
23-4	Landscape/watershed-level ecosystem analysis, rangeland project analysis and decision documents, and Annual Operating Instructions (AOIs) shall be the primary tool for analyzing, establishing, and implementing the management actions necessary to meet Forest Plan objectives and desired future conditions for rangelands.	N/A
23-5	The following information and analysis should occur after completion of the Forest Plan: Project documents, which are site-specific environmental analysis and decision-making documents pursuant to NEPA requirements, will be used for the following:	N/A

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	<p>1) Establish site-specific objectives for allotments that are consistent with Forest Planning objectives.</p> <p>2) Document the environmental impacts of a proposed management action and develop alternatives to that proposed action.</p> <p>3) Develop and evaluate grazing use alternatives which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The number of livestock to be grazed, season of use and kind/class of livestock use. b) The appropriate livestock stocking intensities to achieve a balanced ecological status, prevent over-utilization of any desirable vegetative types and maintain good livestock distribution. c) The grazing system and strategy to be implemented that will meet management objectives. d) The appropriate management actions needed to promote the achievement of Forest Plan goals and objectives. e) An evaluation of the improvement projects that would be necessary to meet Forest Plan goals and objectives. <p>4) Conduct a cost-benefit analysis prior to construction of any range improvement.</p> <p>5) Map allotment boundaries, land ownership, improvements (existing and proposed), and study area locations.</p> <p>AOIs, yearly management instruction to the livestock permittees, will be used for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Describe the implementation schedule of needed improvements to meet stated objectives. 2) Describe the rehabilitation schedule for all areas that do not currently meet the stated objectives. 3) Define the maintenance schedule for all existing and proposed improvements. 4) Schedule the collection of information on actual use, production/utilization levels, ecological status and trend, livestock forage value ratings and trend, resource value ratings for other resources, and compliance with Forest Plan standards and guidelines. 	
23-6	<p>Project decisions that address authorized grazing use should be revised according to Washington Office direction. The schedule for revision or preparation of project decisions to bring them into conformance with Forest Plan objectives shall consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The rehabilitation or maintenance of TE&S species habitat. 2) The rehabilitation or improvement of degraded resource conditions such as on-going soil, water, vegetation damage or change in vegetative type; the need for riparian ecosystem rehabilitation; ecological status trends away from stated objectives or the desired future condition. 3) The schedules for ecosystem and site analysis for resources such as timber, wildlife, watershed, fisheries, and recreation. 4) The expiration date of existing term grazing permits and availability of funds for grazing administration. <p>Based on existing resource conditions, a priority list is shown in Table 4-10 (page 4-57 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan).</p>	N/A
23-7	Develop or revise project decisions for each allotment on the Forest within the planning period.	N/A
23-8	Coordinate rangeland management activities with other agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals having an interest in the management of the rangeland resource where it is appropriate. Use the Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) approach where appropriate to develop and implement the project decisions.	N/A
23-9	<p>This standard and guideline applies throughout all land allocations. Protect known and newly discovered sites of the following species from grazing by all practicable steps to ensure that the local populations of the species will not be impacted:</p> <p>Mollusks: <i>Ancotrema voyanum</i>, <i>Monadenia fidelis klamathica</i>, <i>Monadenia fidelis ochromphalus</i>, <i>Pristiloma artium crateris</i>, <i>Fluminicola n. sp. 1</i>, <i>Fluminicola n. sp. 11</i>, <i>Fluminicola n. sp. 19</i>, <i>Fluminicola n. sp. 20</i>, <i>Fluminicola n. sp. 3</i>, <i>Fluminicola seminalis</i>.</p> <p>Vascular Plants: <i>Pedicularis howellii</i>.</p>	N/A
23-10	Permanent Range	N/A

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	Develop an integrated vegetative inventory. As data becomes available, the desired future condition of the rangeland resources should be modified and expressed in terms of a desired ecological status (FSM 2090.11). The desired ecological status should be developed on a site-by-site basis.	
23-11	Where feasible, native species should be used to define the desired future condition of a community. In site-specific cases where non-native species are stabilizing watersheds and improving resource conditions and are not adversely impacting the desired biological diversity of the site, those non-native species may be used in the definition of the desired ecological status.	N/A
23-12	Determine and monitor the rangeland vegetation using ecological status, vegetative condition, and apparent trend on areas within existing allotments that are suitable for grazing.	N/A
23-13	Discourage the use of wet meadow communities by commercial pack stock, administrative stock, private stock, and permitted livestock until the range has been determined to be ready to sustain use, or prior to July 1 if such a determination has not been made.	N/A
23-14	Optimum domestic and recreational stock utilization levels shall be established at a level where there is sufficient vegetative residues to insure plant vigor, reproduction, and a favorable trend (<i>refer to Table 4-11 Percent Allowable Utilization Levels by Ecological Condition on page 4-58 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan</i>).	N/A
23-15	The following guidelines for utilization of key species by ecological condition and community type are suggested (<i>refer to Table 4-11 Percent Allowable Utilization Levels by Ecological Condition on page 4-58 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan</i>).	N/A
23-16	Allowable utilization levels of annual grasslands shall be based on maintaining 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of residual dry matter, depending on slope, location, etc.	N/A
23-17	Refine utilization guidelines for each ecological condition and each seral stage as data becomes available.	N/A
23-18	If the rangeland analysis determines a need to make minor forage allocation adjustments, those adjustments should be made during preparation of the project decision and in the AOI. Larger allocation adjustments should be made in a Forest Plan amendment.	N/A
23-19	Encourage permittee participation in the development of project analysis and decisions, AOIs, rangeland monitoring and evaluation, and in the development and maintenance of rangeland improvements.	N/A
23-20	Manage rangeland vegetation (herbaceous, shrubs and other woody vegetation) to maintain a diverse forage base. Develop a rangeland ecosystem classification for the Forest within a 10-year period. Site-specific objectives identified in the project decision shall provide forage to support wildlife populations. Big game objectives shall be developed in consultation with the CDFG.	N/A
23-21	Balance the development of forage areas with the need to provide the appropriate forage/cover ratios for populations of deer, elk and other rangeland-dependent species.	N/A
23-22	Non-structural improvements, such as vegetation rejuvenation (through burning, chaining or brush crushing), re-seeding and firewood cutting shall: 1) Be restricted to range sites that produce 250 pounds per acre or greater with suitable soil and precipitation. 2) Be protected from grazing if vegetation establishment is necessary. 3) Be used to maintain or improve forage conditions with diverse vigorous plants and age classes. Priority should be given to areas of poor forage condition and decadent shrubs. 4) Not be conducted from May 1 to July 1 in fawning, calving and kidding areas. 5) Have irregular borders and contain cover islands to achieve a mosaic pattern. 6) Contain a diverse seed mix, including forbs.	N/A
23-23	Use structural and non-structural improvements, when appropriate, to achieve desired vegetative management objectives. Design, construction and maintenance should be 1) in accordance with Region	N/A

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	5 Range Improvement guidelines, 2) in compliance with other resource needs and 3) cost- effective.	
23-24	Design and construct fences to allow for wildlife movement.	N/A
23-25	Space water developments to allow for the distribution of wildlife, domestic stock, and wild horses. When constructing water developments, they should include floats and ramps to prevent the drowning of wildlife species. When developing seeps and springs, pipe water away from the water source to a trough. The immediate spring or seep area should be protected from domestic livestock use.	N/A
23-26	Manage critical big game habitat to assure that the appropriate forage is available to wildlife species during critical seasons. The availability of winter browse, forbs during the spring months, and forb availability during calving periods are examples of specific forage needs.	N/A
23-27	Transitory Range Use the following guidelines on regulated land: 1) Even-aged timber management systems a) In natural or artificial regeneration, restrict grazing until vegetation is adequate to meet the desired future conditions. Periods of restriction may vary with the site, frequency of seed years, the treatment of slash, and the growth rate of tree seedlings. b) The construction of water developments or use of salt blocks should be allowed only if their use is consistent with the desired future condition of the area. Grazing tenure should be of sufficient duration to amortize range improvements. c) When grazing is permitted in the stand, develop management strategies on the utilization of associated herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, soil condition, and tree condition. d) Combined summer use by wildlife and livestock should not exceed the allowable use standards given. e) Utilization of grasses and forbs can be estimated by ocular weight estimates by plot on paced transects. Shrub use can be estimated by either weight estimate or percent of twigs used. f) Fencing or management techniques may be required to protect regenerating areas while the remainder of the area is grazed. 2) Intermediate Treatments a) Restrict grazing use within areas of timber harvest until the understory has responded to the silvicultural treatment. The length of the restriction will vary depending on objectives of cutting, upon the amount and kind of understory present before treatment, and amount of slash present. b) Base livestock management upon utilization of key forage species. 3) Fire a) New burns 1. Defer grazing until tree reproduction is established and other management objectives would not be significantly affected. 2. From then on, base management on utilization of the understory as on logged areas. b) Old burns already vegetated 1. Summer use of key shrubs by livestock and game should not exceed 45% to 55%. 2. Use of key grasses should not exceed 50% with season-long grazing, or 60% with any deferred rotation system.	N/A
23-28	Adjust the timing and amount of livestock grazing within plantations to allow conifer seedling protection during the establishment phase. Where conflicts occur, resolution will favor meeting timber management objectives. In some situations, livestock may be excluded from certain areas to allow for establishment of conifers.	N/A
Cultural Resources Management		
24-1	The following standards comply with all applicable legal requirements for management of cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, NEPA, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Standards for each aspect of the cultural resources program are provided to assure that procedural requirements are satisfied. These procedures apply to all Federal and	Complies: see the Heritage Resources section of chapter 3 of the EA.

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	Federally funded undertakings and undertakings requiring Federal permits (refer to the relevant cultural resource laws).	
24-2	Overview Complete a cultural resources overview of the Forest within 2 years and maintain as needed. The overview shall summarize all previously recorded cultural resource information for the Forest and provide a framework for evaluating cultural resources identified through the inventory process. The overview also will develop a preliminary research design to guide future surveys, inventories, and scientific investigations and identify opportunities for interpretation of a range of cultural properties.	N/A at the project level.
(Note: there is no 24-3)		
24-4	Identification The Forest's cultural resource inventory strategy, the Sample Survey Design, shall guide the inventory of all NFS lands. Review the Sample Survey Design yearly and update as needed to reflect advances or changes in the site inventory data base, management objectives, legislation and Regional or Forest research designs. Conduct the cultural resource inventory program under the leadership of an archaeologist.	N/A at the project level.
24-5	Evaluation and Assessment Evaluate the significance of inventoried sites by applying the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Develop a strategy to evaluate all other cultural resources through cost-effective means as the Forest-wide inventory nears completion.	N/A at the project level.
24-6	Nominate cultural resources that meet the appropriate criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations will be scheduled incidentally until completion of the Forest-wide inventory of cultural resources.	N/A at the project level.
24-7	Consider the effects of all Forest Service undertakings on significant cultural resources. Develop measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects. Give priority to those properties that may be affected by project activities.	Complies: see the Heritage Resources section of chapter 3 of the EA.
24-8	Protection and Enhancement Develop measures to protect significant sites from adverse effects, in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the State Historic Preservation Office of Oregon and, if necessary, the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Since a small part of the Forest is in Oregon, share appropriate cultural resource reports with the Oregon State Preservation Officer. Measures developed to protect specific values range from complete avoidance of the site and corresponding protection of its environmental setting to mitigation procedures that conserve the historic values of the resource. Examples of the latter include data recovery through excavation of subsurface cultural resources, photo documentation of surface features and standing structures and, in some cases, site stabilization or restoration.	Complies: see the Heritage Resources section of chapter 3 of the EA.
24-9	Complete the evaluations of potentially eligible sites during the planning period. Nominate appropriate sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Maintain eligible sites until listed in the National Register.	N/A at this project level.
24-10	Those cultural resources determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places should be monitored by a recurring inventory to determine whether their condition has been affected by vandalism or unauthorized use.	N/A at this project level.
24-11	Protect Class I cultural resources evaluated as having National Register significance. Monitor these sites by a recurring inventory to assess whether their condition has been affected by environmental factors. Class II eligible cultural resources should be protected from degradation by natural deterioration, such as that caused by fire, flood, earthquake, precipitation, or wind.	N/A at this project level.
24-12	Opportunities may be provided for scholarly/scientific use of designated prehistoric sites after coordinating selection of appropriate sites with relevant Native American groups. This could require "banking" of sites for future use and processing antiquities permits for testing and excavation of sites by qualified professionals.	N/A

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24-13	Develop a program designed to inform the public and Forest employees of their responsibilities toward cultural resources and their protection.	N/A
24-14	Maintenance of Historic Sites and Cultural Materials Maintain significant and eligible historic sites and mitigate any adverse effects. Stabilization or rehabilitation may be carried out for significant sites that have been damaged. Decisions on the maintenance level for eligible historic structures should be based on an analysis of utility, interpretive values, public interest, existing site or area allocation, funding sources and levels, existing agreement, and other relevant considerations. Maintain any cultural materials removed from their Forest setting in a professional manner.	N/A at this project level.
24-15	Interpretation Suitable cultural resource properties may be interpreted for the recreational use and educational benefit of the public. The measure of suitability should be based on accessibility to the public, feasibility for protection, condition of the property, compatibility with other resource management activities within or next to the area, thematic representation and value to public groups. Interpretive services and facilities should be compatible with the nature, qualities, and integrity of the cultural sites selected for enhancement. Preferred methods include brochures, signs, displays, interpretive trails, tours, and video or slide programs.	N/A at this project level.
24-16	Interpret significant cultural resources for visitor use, information, and enjoyment.	N/A at this project level.
24-17	Mitigation Monitor mitigation measures established during the environmental analysis of a given project to insure all stipulations are being met. Current records are necessary to indicate compliance with legal mandates. Tracking of the mitigation plan is necessary during and following ground disturbing activities where cultural resource values are present.	Complies: project design features in chapter 2 of the EA would protect sites if discovered during project implementation and monitoring of mitigations would occur.
24-18	Management Coordinate the long-term management of cultural resources with SHPO and others as necessary. Assign cultural resources to appropriate management categories for present and future uses, such as interpretation, scientific investigation, adaptive uses, and preservation in place for developing future scientific needs. Develop a data redundancy category in the future when inventory and excavation data become sufficient to make such a judgment.	N/A at the project level.
24-19	Design management activities to protect Class II cultural resources and to maintain, protect and/or interpret Class I cultural resources. Schedule Class II sites for evaluation. Once a site is on the National Register, it should be maintained in a stable condition.	N/A
24-20	The following are management priorities for the Heritage Resource Program: 1) Preservation in-place of cultural resources for future scientific study. 2) Controlled data recovery by professional excavation, mapping, photo documentation and reporting to answer questions about prehistoric/historic use and development. 3) Adaptive use of historic structures (for example, administrative sites, residences, interpretive centers, etc.). 4) Interpretive use, such as directing public attention to a site for educational/ entertainment purposes.	Complies: the project conforms to management priority #1 through the use of Standard Resource Protection Measures (included as project design features in chapter 2 of the EA). Priorities 2-4 are not applicable to this project.
24-21	Consultation Coordinate management of traditional religious sites with Native American groups. Present information about planned project activities to American Indian groups for coordination concerning effects on traditional religious sites.	N/A: no traditional religious sites are identified within the project area.
24-22	Management practices may be modified or restricted to provide for protection of the spiritual and religious aspects of designated areas. Additional special actions may be taken at the time of ceremonies to permit their un-encumbered performance.	N/A: no sacred or spiritual areas are identified within the project area.
24-23	Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Native American tribes.	N/A at this project level.

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24-24	Provide for Native American needs for collection and/or use of traditional resources.	N/A at this project level, no traditional use areas are identified within the project.
24-25	Protect traditional Native American cultural and religious uses and practices consistent with Public Law 95-341 (American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978).	N/A
24-26	<i>Tribal Government Program</i> Follow Government-to-Government protocol as established by agreements.	Complies: tribal consultation and government to government protocol conducted.
24-27	Consult and coordinate on all projects that have the potential to affect Native American values.	Complies: tribal consultation and coordination occurred.
Social and Economic Environment		
25-1	<i>Public Interaction And Involvement</i> General Utilize and create opportunities to explain to Forest employees and the public why the Forest Service was established, what mission the Forest Service has been assigned by Congress and the role the Forest plays in the implementation of that mission. Structure these interactions so the information is presented in a clear and concise manner.	N/A
25-2	Develop and maintain a Forest information distribution network to keep Forest employees, community leaders, concerned citizens, and interested groups informed and involved in significant Agency and Forest issues. Whenever possible, distribute information before any activity begins.	N/A
25-3	When possible, contact community leaders, concerned and interested groups and potentially affected interests to promote the exchange of information and ideas on how to resolve common issues. The partnerships and working groups that arise from these contacts should be maintained whenever possible. The contacts should be made at a point in the process, or project, where the exchange of ideas could be useful in the project development and implementation. The meetings should be intended as an opportunity to discuss information and ideas on a common level.	Complies as disclosed in section 1.5, chapter 1, of the environmental assessment and scoping outcome summary.
25-4	Welcome opportunities to discuss or identify Forest-wide issues with the public. As the exchange of information and ideas occur, attempts should be made to respond to the public comment. Document the comment's content and assure that we have interpreted the comment appropriately. Information acquired from meetings with the public should be incorporated into project-level work whenever appropriate.	Complies as disclosed in section 1.5, chapter 1, of the environmental assessment and scoping outcome summary.
25-5	Project-level Public Involvement Seek interactions and involvement from potentially affected groups or individuals who will be, or maybe, impacted by the implementation of a specific project. Allow other interested groups and individuals to become involved, as they are identified, consistent with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) implementing regulations for NEPA.	Complies as disclosed in section 1.5, chapter 1, of the environmental assessment and scoping outcome summary.
25-6	Contacts with the public should be made early in the project and at key points during the project. This public interaction should be structured to: 1) Expand the information base on which project planning decisions are made. Everyone involved should be made aware of the decision-making process being used and the responsibility and authority limits of the decision maker. 2) Assure that the decision maker understands the needs, concerns, and values of the public. 3) Provide the interested public with an understanding of Forest programs and proposed actions. 4) Clearly define the Forest Service objectives during project planning and how those objectives are integrated with the Forest Service mission. Where possible, make sure that the public is aware of their opportunities to interact meaningfully with the Forest about a specific project. This allows them to exchange ideas, information, and concerns how the project may affect their values.	Complies as disclosed in section 1.5, chapter 1, of the environmental assessment and scoping outcome summary.

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Conformance to S&G
25-7	Public interaction and involvement strategies should be prepared for projects or special management issues that may become, or continue to be, controversial. Interaction and involvement strategies also should be prepared for projects that may result in a significant impact to Forest resources (for example, highly controversial large scale projects of moderate to high intensity at either the local and regional scale). These strategies should: 1) Identify all potentially affected interests. 2) Include public interaction and involvement goals for each project. 3) Develop a list of public interaction and involvement techniques to be used systematically to accomplish the goals established for each project. The use of specific public involvement techniques should be based on the public involvement objectives to be accomplished during project implementation. 4) Use all appropriate personnel to plan the public interaction and involvement strategy. Those responsible for implementing the strategy should be included in the initial planning efforts.	Complies as disclosed in section 1.5, chapter 1, of the environmental assessment and scoping outcome summary.
25-8	To the extent possible, maintain a representative for each project who is responsible for explaining the following to Forest employees and the public: 1) What opportunity or problem is the proposed project addressing. 2) Why we are the most appropriate entity to address this problem. 3) What approach or method is being used to accomplish the planning and project implementation. 4) What opportunities are available for a group or individual to become involved in the project. The opportunities should focus on how can the public's knowledge, information and values best be conveyed and addressed in the project planning and implementation. 5) How the project was implemented and the relative success of the project in meeting the established objectives.	Complies as disclosed in section 1.5, chapter 1, of the environmental assessment and scoping outcome summary.
25-9	Where mixed ownership exists, encourage the development of Coordinated Resource Management Plans or other cooperative agreements to achieve objectives.	Complies as disclosed in section 1.5, chapter 1, of the environmental assessment and scoping outcome summary.
Special Emphasis Programs		
26-1	Enhance project implementation efforts by utilizing human resource program assets, such as the Job Corps, Youth Conservation Corps, Siskiyou Training and Employment Program, California Detention Crews, and Northern California Indian Council. Where possible, provide training and education for these groups.	Complies. Will be addressed during implementation of the project.
Rural Development		
27-1	Assist rural, forest-dependent communities with efforts to enhance their economic stability and social vitality.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.
27-2	Recognize, and where feasible remove, barriers that impede the flow of financial and technical assistance and the transfer of technology to rural communities.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.
27-3	The Forest shall work with local community leaders and individuals to provide opportunities for the development of natural resource-based enterprises. Within the scope of existing laws and direction, the Forest may contribute current technology, equipment, technical skills, work force, natural resources or financial resources to work with and support efforts of the local communities to maintain economic and social viability.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.
27-4	The Forest shall develop and maintain partnerships with cooperating organizations and agencies in the development and implementation of resource-based programs and activities.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.
27-5	Where appropriate, the Forest should identify options to develop opportunities for non-traditional forest-based commodity production.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.
27-6	The Forest shall consider rural development options and opportunities in resource decisions that may assist rural communities in achieving long-term economic development, stability, and quality of life. Strive to avoid conditions that would create abrupt changes in Forest management objectives and result in undesirable social impacts.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.

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27-7	Explore opportunities to increase local employment in Forest project implementation.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.
27-8	Actively seek cooperative funding to finance rural development opportunities from public and private sources.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.
27-9	Where possible, the Forest may integrate human resource programs into the implementation phase of natural resource programs. These programs would provide work, training, youth education and opportunities for under-employed, unemployed, elderly and other individuals with special needs.	Complies as disclosed in section 3.11 of the environmental assessment.

MANAGEMENT AREAS

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
Management Area 5: Special Habitat Late Successional Reserves: Goal —Protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and “old-growth” forest ecosystems which serve as habitat for late-successional and “old-growth” species including the NSO. <i>[Exceptions: RNAs and activities required by recovery plans for listed T&E species take precedence over LSR S&Gs]</i>		
MA5-1	Biological Diversity Habitat Improvement Projects - Projects designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife or watersheds should be considered if they provide late-successional habitat benefits or if their effect on late-successional associated species is negligible. Projects required for recovery of threatened or endangered species should be considered even if they result in some reduction of habitat quality for other late-successional species. For example, watershed rehabilitation projects, such as felling trees along streams, will be coordinated with a wildlife biologist and may include seasonal restrictions. Design and implement watershed restoration projects in a manner that is consistent with LSR objectives.	Complies: by meeting the purpose and need of this project to improve forest health and diversity and improve threatened and endangered species habitat.
MA5-2	Research - A variety of wildlife and other research activities may be ongoing and proposed in late-successional habitat. These activities must be assessed to determine if they are consistent with LSR objectives. Some activities (including those within experimental forests) not otherwise consistent with the objectives may be appropriate, particularly if the activities will test critical assumptions of these standards and guidelines, will produce results important for habitat development, or if the activities represent continuation of long-term research. These activities should only be considered if there are no equivalent opportunities outside LSRs. *Current, funded, agency-approved research that meets the above criteria is assumed to continue if analysis ensures that a significant risk to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives does not exist. Research Stations and other Forest Service and BLM units will, within 180 days of the signing of the Record of Decision for these standards and guidelines, submit a brief project summary to the Regional Ecosystem Office of ongoing research projects that are potentially inconsistent with other standards and guidelines of this document, but are expected to continue under the above research exception. The Regional Ecosystem Office may choose to more formally review specific projects and may recommend to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee modification, up to and including cancellation, of those projects having an unacceptable risk to LSR objectives.	N/A
MA5-3	Nonnative Species - In general nonnative species (plant and animal) should not be introduced into LSRs. If an introduction of nonnative species is proposed, complete an assessment of impacts and avoid any introduction that would retard or prevent achievement of LSR objectives. Evaluate impacts of nonnative species (plant and animal) currently existing within reserves and develop plans and recommendations for eliminating or controlling nonnative species that are inconsistent with LSR objectives. These will include an analysis of the effects of implementing such programs to other species or habitats within LSRs.	N/A
MA5-4	Other - Activities should be evaluated by local interdisciplinary team and appropriate guidelines should be written and documented. Activities deemed to have potentially adverse effects on LSR objectives are subject to review of the Regional Ecosystem Office. The Regional Ecosystem Office may develop additional criteria for exempting some additional activities from review.	N/A
MA5-5 through 5-9	(As Amended by the Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines, January 2001)	Complies with the ROD and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (January 2001) as disclosed in the Botany and Wildlife sections of chapter 3 of the EA and related supporting reports.
MA5-10	Wildlife Management	N/A

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
	Occupied Marbled Murrelet Sites -Timber harvest is prohibited within occupied marbled murrelet habitat at least until completion of the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan. Silvicultural treatments in non-habitat within the 1/2-mile circle must protect or enhance the suitable or replacement habitat. When objectives of the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan have been identified, management direction will be amended or revised as appropriate.	
MA5-11	Known Spotted Owl Activity Centers - This standard and guideline applies to known spotted owl activity centers that are not protected by Congressionally Reserved Areas, LSRs, RRs, Managed Late-Successional Areas, or Administratively Withdrawn Areas. One hundred acres of the best northern spotted owl habitat will be retained as close to the nest site or owl activity center as possible for all known (as of January 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers located on Federal lands in the matrix and AMA. This is intended to preserve an intensively used portion of the breeding season home range. "Activity center" is defined as an area of concentrated activity of either a pair of spotted owls or a territorial single owl. Timber management activities within the 100-acre area should comply with management guidelines for LSRs. Management around this area will be designed to reduce risks of natural disturbance. Because these areas are considered important to meeting objectives for species other than spotted owls, these areas are to be maintained even if they become no longer occupied by spotted owls.	N/A
MA5-12	Opportunities to improve late-successional habitat should be actively investigated and implemented. The LSR Management Assessment should consider the existing habitat quality and quantity, distribution and population levels when scheduling projects within these areas.	N/A
MA5-13	Visual Resource Management Manage these areas to meet the intent of the Forest VQO map. As a minimum, manage for a Partial Retention VQO.	N/A
MA5-14	Recreation Dispersed recreational uses, including hunting and fishing, generally are consistent with the objectives of LSRs. Use adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices or increased maintenance when dispersed and developed recreation practices retard or prevent attainment of LSR objectives.	N/A
MA5-15	Emphasize dispersed recreational opportunities.	N/A
MA5-16	Maintain the existing developed recreation sites, trails or other existing facilities as provided for under Transportation and Facilities Management.	N/A at this project level.
MA5-17	Manage recreational settings to generally achieve semi-primitive or roaded natural ROS conditions.	N/A at this project level.
MA5-18	Lands Program Management Land exchanges involving LSRs will be considered if they provide benefits equal to or better than current conditions. Consider land exchanges especially to improve area, distribution and quality (for example, connectivity, shape, contribution to biological diversity) of LSRs, especially where public and private lands are intermingled (for example, checkerboard ownership).	N/A
MA5-19	Use the Section 7 consultation process, when appropriate, on land ownership adjustments within LSRs. Acquisition efforts should focus on consolidation of late-successional habitat within areas of mixed ownership in LSRs.	N/A
MA5-20	Access to non-Federal lands through LSRs will be considered and existing right-of-way agreements, contracted rights, easements and special use permits in LSRs will be recognized as valid uses. New access proposals may require mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on LSRs. In these cases, alternate routes that avoid late-successional habitat should be considered. If roads must be routed through a reserve, they will be designed and located to have the least impact on late-successional habitat. Review all special use permits and when objectives of LSRs are not being met, reduce impacts through either modification of existing permits or education.	N/A

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
MA5-21	Minerals Management The impacts of ongoing and proposed mining actions will be assessed and mineral activity permits will include appropriate stipulations (for example, seasonal or other restrictions) related to all phases of mineral activity. The guiding principle will be to design mitigation measures that minimize detrimental effects to late-successional habitat.	N/A
MA5-22	Transportation and Facilities Management Road construction in LSRs for silvicultural, salvage and other activities generally is not recommended unless potential benefits exceed the costs of habitat impairment. If new roads are necessary to implement a practice that is otherwise in accordance with these guidelines, they will be kept to a minimum, be routed through non-late-successional habitat where possible, and be designed to minimize adverse impacts. Alternative access methods, such as aerial logging, should be considered to provide access for activities in reserves.	Complies: There will be no road construction in LSR.
MA5-23	Road maintenance may include felling hazard trees along rights-of-way. Leaving material on site should be considered if available coarse woody debris is inadequate. Topping trees should be considered as an alternative to felling.	N/A
MA5-24	Development of new facilities that may adversely affect LSRs should not be permitted. New development proposals that address public needs or provide significant public benefits, such as power lines, pipelines, reservoirs, recreation sites or other public works projects will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and may be approved when adverse effects can be minimized and mitigated. These will be planned to have the least possible adverse impacts on LSRs. Developments will be located to avoid degradation of habitat and adverse effects on identified late-successional species. Existing developments in LSRs such as campgrounds, recreation residences, ski areas, utility corridors and electronic sites are considered existing uses with respect to LSR objectives and may remain, consistent with other standards and guidelines. Routine maintenance of existing facilities is expected to have less effect on current "old growth" conditions than development of new facilities. Maintenance activities may include felling hazard trees along utility rights-of-way, trails and other developed areas.	N/A
MA5-25	Review existing road and facility use to determine if the road or improvement meets the need for which it was constructed. If the development is no longer necessary, plans for removal or rehabilitation efforts should be developed.	N/A
MA5-26	Vegetation Management Silviculture Thinning or other silvicultural treatments inside reserves are subject to review by the Regional Ecosystem Office to ensure that the treatments are beneficial to the creation of late-successional forest conditions. The Regional Ecosystem Office may develop criteria that would exempt some activities from review. Stand and vegetation management of any kind, including prescribed burning, is considered a silvicultural treatment. Excepted from review are reforestation activities legally required by and planned as part of, existing sold timber sales, where the reforestation prescription has been modified as appropriate to meet the objectives of the LSR.	N/A
MA5-27	Guidelines to Reduce Risks of Large-Scale Disturbance Certain risk management activities, if properly planned and implemented, may reduce the probability of major stand-replacing natural events such as fire.	N/A
MA5-28	Silvicultural activities aimed at reducing risk shall focus on younger stands in LSRs. The objective will be to accelerate development of late-successional conditions while making the future stand less susceptible to natural disturbances. Salvage activities should focus on the reduction of catastrophic insect, disease and fire threats. Treatments should be designed to provide effective fuel breaks wherever possible. However, the scale of salvage and other treatments should not generally result in degeneration of currently suitable owl habitat or other late-successional conditions.	N/A
MA5-29	In some LSRs in these provinces, management that goes	N/A

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
	<p>beyond these guidelines may be considered. Levels of risk in those LSRs are particularly high and may require additional measures. Consequently, management activities designed to reduce risk levels are encouraged in those LSRs even if a portion of the activities must take place in currently late-successional habitat. While risk-reduction efforts should generally be focused on young stands, activities in older stands may be appropriate if: (1) the proposed management activities will clearly result in greater assurance of long-term maintenance of habitat, (2) the activities are clearly needed to reduce risks and (3) the activities will not prevent the LSRs from playing an effective role in the objectives for which they were established.</p> <p>* Such activities in older stands may also be undertaken in LSRs in other provinces if levels of fire risk are particularly high.</p>	
MA5-30	Guidelines for Salvage (<i>Refer to pages 4-87 to 4-88 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan for the 11 Salvage Guidelines. Summarize how project conforms to each of the pertinent guideline</i>)	N/A
MA5-31	<p>Fuelwood Gathering</p> <p>Fuelwood gathering will be permitted only in existing cull decks, where green trees are marked by silviculturists to thin (consistent with standards and guidelines), to remove blowdown blocking roads and in recently harvested timber sale units where down material will impede scheduled post-sale activities or pose an unacceptable risk of future large-scale disturbances. In all cases these activities should comply with the standards and guidelines for salvage and silvicultural activities.</p>	N/A
MA5-32	<p>Special Forest Products</p> <p>Special forest products include but are not limited to posts, poles, rails, landscape transplants, yew bark, shakes, seed cones, Christmas trees, boughs, mushrooms, fruits, berries, hardwoods, forest greens (for example, ferns, huckleberry, salal, beargrass, Oregon grape and mosses) and medicinal forest products. In all cases, evaluate whether activities have adverse effects on LSR objectives. Sales will ensure resource sustainability and protection of other resource values such as special status plant or animal species. Where these activities are extensive (for example, collection of Pacific Yew bark or fungi), it will be appropriate to evaluate whether they have significant effects on late-successional habitat. Restrictions may be appropriate in some cases.</p>	N/A
MA5-33	<p>Other</p> <p>Seeding and fertilization projects designed to prevent or mitigate erosion hazards and the removal of hazard trees that pose a risk to public safety would be appropriate management activities within LSRs.</p>	N/A
MA5-34	Schedule no timber harvest from these areas.	N/A
MA5-35	<p>Fire Management</p> <p>Each LSR will be included in fire management planning as part of watershed analysis. Fire suppression in LSRs will utilize minimum impact suppression methods in accordance with guidelines for reducing risks of large-scale disturbances. Plans for wildfire suppression will emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat. During actual fire suppression activities, fire managers will consult with resource specialists (for example, botanists, fisheries and wildlife biologists, hydrologists) familiar with the area, these standards and guidelines and their objectives, to assure that habitat damage is minimized. Until a fire management plan is completed for LSRs, suppress wildfire to avoid loss of habitat in order to maintain future management options.</p>	N/A
MA5-36	In LSRs, a specific fire management plan will be prepared prior to any habitat manipulation activities. This plan, prepared during watershed analysis or as an element of province-level planning or a LSR assessment, should specify how hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications will meet the objectives of the LSR. Until the plan is approved, proposed activities will be subject to review by the Regional Ecosystem	N/A

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	Office. The Regional Ecosystem Office may develop additional guidelines that would exempt some activities from review. In all LSRs, watershed analysis will provide information to determine the amount of CWD to be retained when applying prescribed fire.	
MA5-37	In LSRs, the goal of wildfire suppression is to limit the size of all fires. When watershed analysis, province-level planning or a LSR assessment are completed, some natural fires may be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions. Rapidly extinguishing smoldering CWD and duff should be considered to preserve these ecosystem elements.	N/A
MA5-38	Utilize an aggressive prescribed fire program to maintain long-term habitat quality and ecological processes within LSRs once LSR assessments and NEPA analysis are completed and site-specific decisions are made. Specific fire prescriptions shall be used until wildland fire managed for resource benefits can be effectively used. The use of wildland fire managed for resource benefits is outlined in the Wilderness Fire Management Standards and Guidelines. Those standards and guidelines also shall apply to LSRs.	N/A
MA5-39	Report wildfires within activity centers to the appropriate District and/or Forest biologist. The biologist shall determine the need to contact the USFWS. Report fires that escape initial attack to the USFWS. Motorized and heavy equipment may be permitted by the Incident Commander to assure habitat protection.	N/A
MA5-40	Wildfire prevention should be critical to habitat maintenance. During critical fire danger periods, increased prevention efforts should be undertaken, especially in high use recreation areas within LSRs and in areas adjacent to populated areas.	N/A
MA5-41	Range Management Range-related management that does not adversely affect late-successional habitat will be developed in coordination with wildlife and fisheries biologists. Adjust or eliminate grazing practices that retard or prevent attainment of reserve objectives. Evaluate effects of existing and proposed livestock management and handling facilities in reserves to determine if reserve objectives are met. Where objectives cannot be met, relocate livestock management and/or handling facilities.	N/A
MA5-42	Cultural Resources Management The exercise of tribal treaty rights will not be restricted by these standards and guidelines unless the Regional Interagency Executive Committee determines that the restriction is (1) reasonable and necessary for preservation of the species at issue, (2) the conservation purpose of the restriction cannot be achieved solely by regulation of non-Indian activities, (3) the restriction is the least restrictive available to achieve the required conservation purpose, (4) the restriction does not discriminate against Indian activities either as stated or as applied and (5) voluntary tribal conservation measures are not adequate to achieve the necessary conservation purpose.	N/A
Management Area 5: Special Habitat		
Peregrine Falcon: Goal —Provide habitat that will contribute to the recovery of the Pacific peregrine falcon. Management activities consistent with the USFWS’s approved Recovery Plan are expected to accomplish this goal. Manage peregrine habitat on the Forest to protect and maintain nesting and foraging sites. Develop peregrine nest site (eyrie) management strategies within 5 years of completion of the Forest Plan. These strategies should be part of an overall plan that identifies site-specific habitats for peregrines and should be coordinated with the CDFG and USFWS.		
MA5-61	Wildlife Management Establish nest and primary protection areas around falcon nest sites. Local topography shall influence the establishment of these areas. Guidelines that should be applied include: (a) Nest Protection Area: These areas should contain the nest and cliff habitat, which directly influences nesting conditions. Direct management activities within this zone toward providing for the biological and physical integrity of the nest site. Direct management activities to minimize human disturbance during nesting periods. If necessary, this area may be 1/2-mile radius around the site.	N/A

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	(b) Primary Protection Area: This area should be located outside the Nest Protection Area. Management of the area should be designed to increase reproductive success by buffering nesting birds from a variety of human disturbances and providing enhanced foraging opportunities. The width of this area may be variable, depending on the vegetation and terrain, but will typically extend 1 mile from the nest. Allow for a wide range of management options in these areas. The timing of the proposed management action may need to be modified depending on the presence and activity of peregrine falcons.	
MA5-62	Monitor the success of peregrine nest sites and survey for new territories annually.	N/A at this project level
MA5-63	Where appropriate, use the Section 7 consultation process to coordinate proposed management activities with the USFWS.	Complies: the Section 7 consultation process was used to coordinate with the USFWS for this project as noted in section 1.5 of chapter 1, the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Wildlife resource report.
MA5-64	Visual Resource Management Manage these areas to meet the intent of the Forest VQO map. As a minimum, manage the lands within the area to meet a Partial Retention VQO.	Complies: as disclosed in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and in the Scenery resource report for the project.
MA5-65	Recreation Management Develop no new recreation sites in nest protection areas.	N/A for this project
MA5-66	Dispersed recreation activities should be directed away from nesting and foraging habitat.	N/A
MA5-67	Maintain the existing developed recreation sites, trails or other existing facilities.	N/A
MA5-68	Manage recreational settings to generally achieve semi-primitive or roaded natural ROS conditions.	Complies: as disclosed in the Recreation section of chapter 3 of the EA and in the Recreation resource report for the project.
MA5-69	Lands Program Management Acquisition efforts should focus on consolidation of peregrine falcon habitat within areas of mixed ownership.	N/A
MA5-70	Minerals Management Approval of Plans of Operation or Notices of Intent for minerals activities or leases shall incorporate steps to minimize detrimental effects to T&E species and habitat.	N/A
MA5-71	Transportation and Facilities Management New roads and facilities may be constructed within peregrine areas if no other feasible alternatives are available. Consultation with USFWS is required.	N/A
MA5-72	Review existing road and facility use to determine if the road or improvement meets the need for which it was constructed. If the development is no longer necessary, plans for removal or rehabilitation efforts should be developed.	N/A
MA5-73	Vegetation Management Schedule no timber harvest from these areas. Silvicultural practices to maintain, improve or to accelerate the development of suitable peregrine habitat should be implemented.	Complies
MA5-74	Vegetation removal may be allowed to eliminate public hazards or maintain existing improvements. Salvage of trees killed by wildland fire, pest infestations, or other natural processes is permitted if it benefits falcon habitat. Minimize the loss of timber value where possible. Salvage efforts for habitat enhancement, maintenance, or accelerated development may require approval by the USFWS. Reforestation opportunities should be implemented when such actions will improve habitat.	Complies: as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and in the Wildlife Resources Report for the project.
MA5-75	Dead and fallen trees may be removed from these areas if the level of snags and down woody debris exceeds those levels needed to support high quality peregrine falcon habitat.	N/A
MA5-76	Fire Management Report wildfires within the primary protection areas to the appropriate District and/or Forest biologist. The biologist shall be responsible for contacting the USFWS, if appropriate.	N/A
MA5-77	Implement the appropriate suppression response and minimum impact suppression techniques.	N/A
MA5-78	Design fire prescriptions to maintain or improve peregrine falcon habitat and restore ecological processes.	Complies: as disclosed in the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA and in the Wildlife Resources Report for the project.

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Management Area 10: Riparian Reserves: Goals —Maintain and restore riparian-dependent structures and functions, provide benefits to riparian-dependent and transition zone species, and provide habitat connectivity. Be consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy goals.		
MA10-1 & MA10-2	General Boundaries Interim Riparian Reserve (RR) widths described (<i>see pages 4-107 and 4-108 of the 7/29/2010 Forest Plan</i>). [“Final” RR Widths are described in pertinent Watershed Analyses. Be sure to describe RR widths used for project (Fish Biologists/Hydrologists/Geologists).]	Fisheries – complies: Forest Plan RR widths are appropriate in project area in regard to fish-occupied and non-fish-occupied waterways as described in the Aquatic Resources section of chapter 3 of the EA and relevant resource report. Hydrology – complies: either standard Forest Plan riparian reserve widths will be applied or, if it is determined that treatment within outer portions of these riparian reserves will be beneficial to Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives and will have no effect to shade, they were modified as described in the Hydrology section of chapter 3 of the EA and relevant resource report. Geology – complies: geologic riparian reserves were evaluated, PDFs and BMPs adequate for maintaining these areas are described in chapter 2 and Geology section of chapter 3 of the EA and relevant resource report.
MA10-3	As a general rule, standards and guidelines for RRs prohibit or regulate activities in RRs that retard or prevent attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Watershed analysis and appropriate NEPA compliance is required to change RR boundaries in all watersheds.	Complies: Forest Plan RR widths will be used unless it is determined through the environmental analysis process that modified RR widths would benefit attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Modified riparian reserves will be part of the application for Waiver coverage (see the Hydrology section of chapter 3 of the EA, appendix E, and the Hydrology resource report).
MA10-4	Coordinate the planning, implementation and monitoring of watershed, fisheries, wildlife, and other habitat restoration projects in RRs to ensure that they are integrated and that Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met.	Complies: see the Hydrology section of chapter 3 of the EA, appendix F, and the Hydrology resource report.
MA10-5	Program projects on a watershed scale to maximize benefits and increase the cost-effectiveness of restoration projects.	N/A this is not a watershed restoration project.
MA10-6	Identify and control the cause of riparian area degradation before initiating restoration projects.	N/A at this project level.
MA10-7	The use of heavy equipment within RRs for riparian habitat restoration may be approved after interdisciplinary review.	Complies: see water quality project design features in chapter 2 of the EA.
MA10-8	Research A variety of research activities may be ongoing and proposed in Key Watersheds and RRs. These activities must be analyzed to ensure that significant risk to the watershed values does not exist. If significant risk is present and cannot be mitigated, study sites must be relocated. Some activities not otherwise consistent with the objectives may be appropriate, particularly if the activities will test critical assumptions of these standards and guidelines; will produce results important for establishing or accelerating vegetation and structural characteristics for maintaining or restoring aquatic and riparian ecosystems; or the activities represent continuation of long-term research. These activities should be considered only if there are no equivalent opportunities outside of Key Watersheds and RRs.	N/A
MA10-9	Current, funded, agency-approved research, which meets the above criteria, is assumed to continue if analysis ensures that a significant risk to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives does not exist. Research Stations and other Forest Service and BLM units will, within 180 days of the signing of the Record of Decision adopting these standards and guidelines, submit a brief project summary to the Regional Ecosystem Office of ongoing research projects that are potentially inconsistent with other standards and guidelines but are expected to continue under the above research exception. The Regional Ecosystem Office may choose to more formally review specific projects and may recommend to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee modification, up to and including cancellation, of those projects having an unacceptable risk to Key Watersheds and RRs. Risk will be considered within the context of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-10	Watershed and Habitat Restoration Design and implement watershed restoration projects that promote long-term ecological integrity, conserve genetic integrity and attain ACS objectives, etc.	N/A at this project level: Watershed restoration projects are being planned at the program level.

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MA10-11	Cooperate with Federal, state, local and tribal agencies, and private landowners to develop watershed-based Coordinated Resource Management Plans or other cooperative agreements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A at this project level: Watershed restoration projects are being planned at the program level.
MA10-12	Do not use mitigation or planned restoration as a substitute for preventing habitat degradation.	Complies: This project is not degrading riparian habitat.
MA10-13	Fisheries and Wildlife Design and implement fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement activities in a manner that contributes to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A at this project level: Watershed restoration projects are being planned at the program level.
MA10-14	Design, construct, and operate fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. For existing fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities inside RRs, ensure that Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met. Where Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives cannot be met, relocate or close such facilities.	N/A: this will be met at the program level.
MA10-15	Cooperate with Federal, tribal and state wildlife management agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts that are inconsistent with attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-16	Cooperate with Federal, tribal and state fish management agencies to identify and eliminate impacts associated with habitat manipulation, fish stocking, harvest and poaching that threaten the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks occurring on Federal lands.	N/A
MA10-17	Identify and attempt to secure in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions, and aquatic habitat.	N/A
MA10-18	Where possible, manage stream environments to keep summer water temperatures below 68 degrees F wherever anadromous fish are present.	Complies: the project will maintain required amounts of shade and will not affect temperature of water as described in the Aquatic Resources section of the EA and related resource report.
MA10-19	Manage for high quality anadromous fish habitat to meet desired conditions for fine sediment.	Complies: project design features and legacy sediment site repairs will be implemented to minimize sediment delivery to streams as noted in chapter 2 of the EA, the Aquatic Resources and Hydrology sections of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource reports.
MA10-20	Avoid activities at critical periods that would prevent attainment of ACS objectives.	Complies: project design features in chapter 2 of the EA include wet weather operation standards to avoid activities at critical periods.
MA10-21	Visual Resource Management Manage these areas to meet the intent of the Forest VQO map. As a minimum, manage the lands within the areas to meet a Partial Retention VQO.	Complies: VQOs will be met by the project (see the scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report).
MA10-22	Recreation Management New recreational facilities within RRs, including trails and dispersed sites, should be designed to not prevent meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Construction of these facilities should not prevent future attainment of these objectives. For existing recreation facilities within RRs, evaluate and mitigate impact to ensure that these do not prevent and, to the extent practicable, contribute to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-23	Adjust dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Where adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities and/or specific site closures are not effective, eliminate the practice or occupancy.	N/A
MA10-24	Wild and Scenic Rivers and Wilderness management plans will address attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-25	Recreation facilities within the 100-year flood plain shall be guided by Executive Order 11990 and 11988 (Floodplain Management) with any exceptions consistent with requirements of FSM 2527 (Wetlands Management).	N/A
MA10-26	Manage recreational settings to generally achieve semi-primitive or roaded natural ROS conditions.	Complies: ROS conditions will be met as designated (see the Recreation section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report).

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MA10-27	Lands Program Management Identify in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions and fish passage.	N/A
MA10-28	<p><i>Key Watersheds:</i> For hydroelectric and other surface water development proposals, require in-stream flows and habitat conditions that maintain or restore riparian resources, favorable channel conditions and fish passage. Coordinate this process with the appropriate state agencies. During relicensing of hydroelectric projects, provide written and timely license conditions to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that require flows and habitat conditions that maintain or restore riparian resources and channel integrity. Coordinate relicensing projects with the appropriate state agencies.</p> <p><i>For all other watersheds:</i> For hydroelectric and other surface water development proposals, give priority emphasis to in-stream flows and habitat conditions that maintain or restore riparian resources, favorable channel conditions and fish passage. Coordinate this process with the appropriate state agencies. During relicensing of hydroelectric projects, provide written and timely license conditions to FERC that emphasize in-stream flows and habitat conditions that maintain or restore riparian resources and channel integrity. Coordinate relicensing projects with the appropriate state agencies.</p>	N/A
MA10-29	Locate new support facilities outside RRs. For existing support facilities inside RRs that are essential to proper management, provide recommendations to FERC that ensure Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met. Where these objectives cannot be met, provide recommendations to FERC that such support facilities should be relocated. Existing support facilities that must be located in the RRs will be located, operated and maintained with an emphasis to eliminate adverse effects that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-30	For activities other than surface water developments, issue leases, permits, rights-of-way and easements to avoid adverse effects that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Adjust existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to eliminate adverse effects that retard or prevent the attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. If adjustments are not effective, eliminate the activity. Priority for modifying existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements will be based on the actual or potential impact and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected.	N/A
MA10-31	Use land acquisition, exchange, and conservation easements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and facilitate restoration of fish stocks and other species at risk of extinction.	N/A
MA10-32	Coordinate the development of hydroelectric power projects with the CDFG and the State Division of Water Rights. Provide feedback to hydroelectric projects regarding the need to maintain instream flows for fish, water quality, riparian vegetation, and channel integrity.	N/A
MA10-33	Minerals Management Mineral operations proposed within RRs shall require a written authorization before the start of development as part of the plan of operation, lease, sale contract or permit. Notices of intent for mineral operations under 36 CFR 228 shall not constitute authorization to operate within a RR.	N/A
MA10-34	Require a reclamation plan, approved Plan of Operations and reclamation bond for all minerals operations that include RRs. Such plans and bonds must address the costs of removing facilities, equipment and materials; recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography; isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials; salvage and replacement of topsoil; and seedbed preparation and revegetation to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
MA10-35	Locate structures, support facilities, and roads outside RRs. Where no alternative to siting facilities in RRs exists; locate them in a way compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Road construction will be kept to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity. Such roads will be constructed and maintained to meet roads management standards and to minimize damage to resources in the RR. When a road is no longer required for mineral or land management activities, it will be closed, obliterated, and stabilized.	N/A
MA10-36	Prohibit solid and sanitary waste facilities in RRs. If no alternative to locating mine waste (waste rock, spent ore, tailings) facilities in RRs exists and releases can be prevented, and stability can be ensured, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Analyze the waste material using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability characteristics. b) Locate and design the waste facilities using best conventional techniques to ensure mass stability and prevent the release of acid or toxic materials. If the best conventional technology is not sufficient to prevent such releases and ensure stability over the long term, prohibit such facilities in RRs. c) Monitor waste and waste facilities after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. d) Reclaim waste facilities after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. e) Require reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability of mine waste facilities. 	N/A
MA10-37	For leasable minerals, prohibit surface occupancy within RRs for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development activities where leases do not already exist. Where possible, adjust the operating plans of existing contracts to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent the attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-38	Salable mineral activities such as sand and gravel mining and extraction within RRs will occur only if Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives can be met.	N/A
MA10-39	Include inspection and monitoring requirements in mineral plans, leases, or permits. Evaluate the results of inspection and monitoring to effect the modification of mineral plans, leases and permits as needed to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-40	Coordinate mining activities within RRs with the appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N/A
MA10-41	Transportation and Facilities Management Federal, state, and county agencies should cooperate to achieve consistency in road design, operation, and maintenance necessary to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-42	For each existing or planned road, meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Minimizing road and landing locations in RRs. b) Completing watershed analyses (including appropriate geotechnical analyses) prior to construction of new roads or landings in RRs. c) Preparing road design criteria, elements, and standards that govern construction and reconstruction. d) Preparing operation and maintenance criteria that govern road operation, maintenance and management. e) Minimizing disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths, including diversion of streamflow and interception of surface and subsurface flow. f) Restricting sidecasting as necessary to prevent the introduction of sediment to streams. g) Avoiding wetlands entirely when constructing new roads. 	Complies: project design features will be implemented to meet best management practices intended to meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives (see chapter 2 of the EA for project design features, Appendix D for best management practices, and Appendix F for how the project meets Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives).
MA10-43	Determine the influence of each road on the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives through watershed analysis. Meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives by:	N/A: this is met at the program level

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reconstructing roads and associated drainage features that pose a substantial risk. b) Prioritizing reconstruction based on current and potential impact to riparian resources and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected. c) Closing and stabilizing, or obliterating and stabilizing roads based on the ongoing and potential effects to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and considering short-term and long-term transportation needs. 	
MA10-44	New culverts, bridges and other stream crossings shall be constructed, and existing culverts, bridges and other stream crossings determined to pose a substantial risk to riparian conditions will be improved, to accommodate at least the 100-year flood, including associated bedload and debris. Priority for upgrading will be based on the potential impact and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected. Crossings will be constructed and maintained to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in the event of crossing failure.	Complies: this will be determined through Legacy site inventory
MA10-45	Minimize sediment delivery to streams from roads. Road design measures may include minimum impact location, appropriate road surfacing, armoring of ditchlines, controlled compaction of fills, outsloping of roads, mechanical and vegetative slope protection, wet weather traffic control, annual maintenance and inspection. Outsloping of the roadway surface is preferred, except in cases where outsloping would increase sediment delivery to streams or where outsloping is unfeasible or unsafe. Route road drainage away from potentially unstable channels, fills, and hillslopes.	Complies: This will be met through fixing Legacy Sites
MA10-46	Provide and maintain fish passage at all road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams. Construct stream crossings to not divert streamflow out of the channel and down the road alignment.	Complies: as discussed in the Aquatic Resources section of chapter 3 of the EA and associated resource reports.
MA10-47	<p>Develop and implement a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan that will meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. As a minimum, this plan shall include provisions for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inspections and maintenance during storm events. b) Inspections and maintenance after storm events. c) Road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources. d) Traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources. e) Establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective. 	N/A: This will be met at the program level
MA10-48	Give high maintenance priority to road drainage problems that contribute to a degraded riparian resource.	N/A: This will be met at the program level.
MA10-49	Designed road fills may extend beyond the cleared roadway when the management action is less detrimental to riparian resources.	N/A
MA10-50	Closed and restored roads should be configured for long-term drainage and stability.	N/A
MA10-51	Close temporary roads and landings, configure them for long-term drainage and stability, and restore them to productivity.	Complies: Project design features will be implemented to hydrologically stabilize temporary roads and landings after use as described in chapter 2 of the EA.
MA10-52	Work with private landowners, or other entities, to reduce road-related impacts. Use the necessary permits, easements, or cooperative agreements to reduce impacts from sedimentation or stream shade removal.	N/A: This will be met at the program level
MA10-53	Fall roadside safety hazard trees. Allow the removal of these trees where woody debris requirements have been met.	Complies: by application of PDFs in chapter 2 of the EA and BMPs in Appendix D.
MA10-54	<p>Vegetation Management</p> <p>Prohibit timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting in RRs, except as described below. RR acres shall not be included in calculations of the timber base.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where catastrophic events such as fire, flooding, volcanic, wind, or insect damage result in degraded riparian conditions, allow salvage and fuelwood cutting if required to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. 	Complies: timber harvest will occur in RRs as noted in the Hydrology section and Appendix E of the EA and in Hydrology resource report. Harvest will meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives as described in Appendix F of the EA.

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	<p>b) Salvage trees only when watershed analysis determines that present and future CWD needs are met and other Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are not adversely affected.</p> <p>c) Apply silvicultural practices for RRs to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.</p>	
MA10-55	Maintain or restore riparian vegetation to provide summer and winter thermal regulation within the riparian area.	Complies; watershed project design features will be implemented that address this Standard and Guideline as described in chapter 2 of the EA.
MA10-56	Maintain 20 pieces of large wood per 1,000 lineal feet within 3 rd to 5 th order channels, or as identified in the ecosystem management process at the watershed level.	Complies; watershed project design features will be implemented that address this Standard and Guideline as described in chapter 2 of the EA.
MA10-57	Where possible, manage the conifer vegetation for a basal area greater than or equal to 250 square feet per acre.	N/A
MA10-58	Fell trees in RRs when they pose a safety risk. Keep felled trees on-site when needed to meet CWD objectives.	Complies; felled hazard trees will be left on site within RRs if needed to meet coarse woody debris requirements (see watershed project design features as described in chapter 2 of the EA).
MA10-59	Use directional felling to protect stream banks in cases where felling trees is used to benefit riparian-dependent resources.	Complies; watershed project design features will be implemented that address this Standard and Guideline that include the potential use of directional felling (see chapter 2 of the EA).
MA10-60	Locate skid trails, cableways and skyline corridors to minimize impacts to RRs from adjacent management activities.	Complies; this is addressed by project design features described in chapter 2 of the EA.
MA10-61	Protect stream banks from adjacent timber management activities by fully suspending logs above stream banks during yarding.	Complies; watershed project design features will be implemented that address this Standard and Guideline as described in chapter 2 of the EA.
MA10-62	Design silvicultural prescriptions for existing regenerated stands to achieve Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	Complies; see the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Analysis (appendix F of the EA).
MA10-63	Restore RRs to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy. Design prescriptions to re-establish stands that provide the desired vegetation characteristics (for example, species composition and age class structure).	Complies; see the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Analysis (appendix F of the EA).
MA10-64	Herbicides, insecticides and other toxicants, and other chemicals shall be applied only in a manner that avoids impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-65	<p>Fire Management</p> <p>Design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices, and activities to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuels management activities could be damaging to long-term ecosystem function.</p>	Comply: see the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Analysis
MA10-66	Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside RRS. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the RR, an exemption may be granted following review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements. Use an interdisciplinary team to predetermine suitable incident base and helibase locations.	N/A
MA10-67	Minimize delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or, following review and recommendation by a resource advisor, when an escape would cause more long-term damage.	N/A
MA10-68	Design prescribed burn projects and prescriptions to contribute to attainment of ACS objectives and to maintain ecological processes.	Comply: see the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Analysis
MA10-69	Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives whenever RRs are significantly damaged by wildfire or a prescribed fire is burning outside prescribed parameters.	N/A

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MA10-70	In RRs, the goal of wildfire suppression is to limit the size of all fires. When watershed and/or landscape analysis, or province-level plans are completed and approved, some natural fires may be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions. Rapidly extinguishing smoldering CWD and duff should be considered to preserve these ecosystem elements. In RRs, water drafting sites should be located and managed to minimize adverse effects on riparian habitat and water quality, as consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-71	Locate water drafting sites to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation and stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel condition and fish habitat.	Complies; watershed project design features will be implemented that address this Standard and Guideline as described in chapter 2 and the Aquatic Resources section of chapter 3 of the EA and the Aquatic Resources report.
MA10-72	Do not construct dozer lines parallel to stream channels or shorelines within RRs. Extend dozer lines through RRs perpendicular to the channel or shoreline where they are essential to safe control of the fire.	N/A
MA10-73	Range Management Adjust grazing practices to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. If adjusting practices is not effective, eliminate grazing.	N/A
MA10-74	Locate new livestock handling and/or management facilities outside RRs. For existing livestock handling facilities inside the RR, ensure that Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met. Where these objectives cannot be met, require relocation or removal of such facilities.	N/A
MA10-75	Limit livestock trailing, bedding, watering, loading, and other handling efforts to those areas and times that will ensure Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are met.	N/A
MA10-76	Monitor livestock utilization levels. If monitoring indicates the need, utilize the AOI to adjust grazing practices. If this is not feasible, consider putting the allotment into non-use status until it is determined that grazing practices can resume in a manner that would allow attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	N/A
MA10-77	The use of vegetation reference areas is strongly encouraged as a way to measure potential site productivity and stream channel morphology in the absence of grazing, as well as the condition of the ecosystem. Reference areas may include exclusion plots, larger exclosures or other sites with a low disturbance history. They should be placed in areas representative of the vegetative community and stream channel types to be managed. Design exclosures to exclude both wild and domestic ungulates so a forage use comparison may be made.	N/A
Management Area 13 - Designated and Recommended Recreational Rivers: Goals —Preserve the Recreational Rivers in a free-flowing condition. Protect the rivers and their immediate environments for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable value(s) for which the river(s) are or would be designated, while providing for public recreation and resource uses that do not adversely impact or degrade those values. Manage recreation activities to assure that the character and quality of recreation use will not cause adverse impacts on the resource values for which the rivers were designated or recommended.		
MA13-1	General These guidelines apply to the extent of the Forest Service's jurisdiction over Federal lands, Federal scenic or access easements and other interests. They do not apply to privately owned lands. These standards and guidelines shall be used with the USDA-USDI Revised Guidelines (47 Federal Register 39454) and the Land Management Planning Handbook, chapter 8. These guidelines also govern interim management of study rivers and designated rivers.	N/A
MA13-2	Management of the outstandingly remarkable values will be the driving management intent, consistent with maintaining the Recreational character of the river. When the outstandingly remarkable values can be protected or maintained without adversely impacting the river designation, that activity or project may be implemented.	N/A

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
MA13-3	Water Existing low dams, diversion works, riprap and other minor structures should be allowed, provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. New structures that adversely impact the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was established shall be prohibited. New applications for water withdrawal may be challenged if they have a negative impact on outstandingly remarkable values.	N/A
MA13-4	Oppose all hydro-electric power facilities unless there is a clear public need for the facility.	N/A
MA13-5	Prohibit new flood control dams and levees.	Na
MA13-6	Visual Resource Management Design management activities to meet a Partial Retention VQO within the WSR Corridor, in the foreground beyond the Corridor and in the middleground beyond the Corridor. Note: VQOs as designated elsewhere in this document for State Scenic Highways may supersede these VQOs.	Complies as discussed in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA13-7	Recreation Management Develop public use facilities, such as campgrounds and picnic areas, along rivers as needed. The river area shall be managed for the enjoyment of recreation users as long as those recreational uses do not adversely affect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was designated.	N/A
MA13-8	Manage, develop interpretive services, and control public use as necessary to protect the outstandingly remarkable recreational river values.	N/A
MA13-9	Manage recreational settings to generally achieve semi-primitive or roaded natural ROS conditions.	Complies as discussed in the Recreation section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA13-10	Lands Program Management Land uses compatible with area management goals may be permitted. Creation of, or improvements to, existing utility corridors within these areas will be critically evaluated for conformance with the area goals.	N/A
MA13-11	Lands within the Recreational River Corridors can be considered for acquisition as they become available.	N/A
MA13-12	Minerals Management Permit mineral development within the Recreational River Corridors. Operations within the river corridors should be designed to be compatible with area goals.	N/A
MA13-13	Transportation and Facilities Management Paralleling roads may be constructed on one or both river banks. Bridge crossings and river access points are acceptable.	N/A
MA13-14	Small communities as well as dispersed or cluster residential developments may be allowed. New structures may be allowed for intensive recreation use.	N/A
MA13-15	Vegetation Management Lands may be managed for a full range of silvicultural uses, to the extent currently practiced. Timber harvesting would be allowed under standard restrictions to protect the immediate river environment, water quality, scenic, fish and wildlife and other values.	Complies as discussed in the Scenery and Wild and Scenic River Resources Report for this project.
MA13-16	Schedule moderate timber yields, compatible with area goals.	Complies
MA13-17	Fire Management Fire management strategies should normally follow those of the surrounding area. Recognize and incorporate the Recreational river values into the fire suppression tactics. Prescribed fire may be used within the management area to maintain the ecological functions, if it maintains the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was designated.	N/A
MA13-18	Range Management Permit grazing within Recreational River areas. Modify AOIs to be consistent with Recreational River management goals. Livestock improvements shall meet all management goals for the area.	N/A
Management Area 15 - Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective: Goals —Provide an attractive, forested landscape where management activities remain visually subordinate to the character of the landscape. Manage human activities so they are subordinate to the character of the landscape. Manage for a sustained yield of wood products in areas capable, available, and suitable for timber production. Maintain stand health as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage.		

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
MA15-1	General Design all management activities to meet a Partial Retention VQO as defined in the USDA Agriculture Handbook #462, National Forest Landscape Management, Vol. 2, chapter 1.	Complies: the project is designed to meet USDA Handbook guidelines for partial retention as described in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA15-2	Base the assessment of visual condition on what can be seen, or the “seen areas” as observed from Sensitivity Level 1 and/or Sensitivity Level 2 viewpoints and travelways.	Complies: the sensitivity of the area was analyzed as described in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA15-3	Wildlife Manage the area primarily for forested, mid- to late-seral stage (3A, 3BC, 4BC) habitat. Management activities should promote the growth of closed canopy forest with scattered openings due to management activities or natural occurrences where the area is capable of supporting forested types of those seral stages.	Complies: implementation of PDFs and project design to meet this standard and guideline are described in chapter 2 of the EA, the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, and in the Wildlife Resource Report.
MA15-4	Lands within this management area will contribute to the desired level of hardwood and snag densities within a given landscape (see Forest-wide hardwood and snag goals). The actual number of hardwoods and snags to be maintained on a given acre will be dependent on the level of each within the surrounding landscape, and the management intent within that landscape.	Complies: implementation of PDFs and project design to meet this standard and guideline are described in chapter 2 of the EA, the Wildlife section of chapter 3 of the EA, and in the Wildlife Resource Report.
MA15-5	Visual Resource Management Project activities should meet a Partial Retention VQO as soon after project completion as possible, and at the maximum, within 3 years of project completion.	Complies; the project is designed to meet the partial retention VQO as described in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA15-6	In some cases, because of fire salvage efforts, past management activities and changing management objectives, the existing visual conditions may not currently meet the desired visual goal of Partial Retention. Such areas should be rehabilitated over time to the Partial Retention visual quality. This should be accomplished in 5 to 10 years. Rehabilitation may be achieved through alteration, concealment, or removal of obtrusive elements. Such rehabilitation efforts might include: 1) Vegetative alterations to reduce effects of obtrusive edges, shapes, patterns, and colors (for example, revegetation of cuts and fills). 2) Terrain alterations to blend better with natural slopes. 3) Alteration, concealment, or removal of structures containing obtrusive form, texture, color, or light-reflective characteristics. 4) Alteration, concealment or removal of slash, root wads, and debris.	N/A
MA15-7	In areas needing scenic rehabilitation, any new management activities that are undertaken should: 1) Be conducted to meet Partial Retention VQO. 2) Be conducted in a way that assures that the activity shall not delay the period it would otherwise take to “recover” the area to a Partial Retention visual condition.	N/A
MA15-8	Recreation Management Manage recreational settings to generally achieve semi-primitive or roaded natural ROS conditions.	Complies: the project will meet this standard and guideline as described in the Recreation section of chapter 3 of the EA and Recreation resource report.
MA15-9	Minerals Reasonable mitigation measures should be incorporated in approved plans of operations to meet Partial Retention VQOs.	N/A
MA15-10	Vegetative Management Design all vegetative management activities to meet Partial Retention VQOs as defined in Agriculture Handbook 462, Visual Management System.	Complies: the project is designed to meet the partial retention VQO as described in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA15-11	Schedule moderate timber yields, compatible with area goals.	Complies: the project is designed to meet the partial retention VQO as described in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA15-12	Use silvicultural treatments compatible with area goals. Depending on conditions, either even-aged or uneven-aged silvicultural treatments may be compatible with the management objectives for these areas.	Complies: the project is designed to meet the partial retention VQO as described in the Scenery section of chapter 3 of the EA and related resource report.
MA15-13	Timber salvage (wood fiber objectives) of trees killed by wildfire, pest infestation or other natural processes should be implemented in a manner consistent with maintaining the resource management goals of the area. Minimize the loss of timber value where possible.	N/A

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
MA15-14	The salvage, reforestation, and rehabilitation of sites within this management area deforested by fire, pest infestations, etc. should be a moderate priority.	N/A
MA15-15	Fire Management Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.	Complies: prescribed fire is among the treatments planned in the project as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Fire and Fuels resource report.
MA15-16	Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.	Complies: this standard and guideline is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Fire and Fuels resource report.
Management Area 17: General Forest: Goals —Provide a programmed, non-declining flow of timber products, sustainable through time. These levels may vary from year to year, based on ecological processes. Maintain conifer stocking levels and high growth rates commensurate with the capability of the site to produce wood fiber. Intensively manage young regenerated stands to maximize growth potential. Maintain stand health, as well as resilience to wildland fire, insect, disease, and other damage. Emphasize salvage and restoration from catastrophic events. Reforest capable, but currently non-stocked, lands. Emulate ecological processes and stand and landscape patterns where possible. Within harvest units, maintain appropriate structure, composition, and ecological functioning of the area. Provide for snags and hardwood habitat to help maintain viable populations of wildlife species that require these structural components. Meet the VQOs. Achieve less modified visual conditions when possible. Develop a transportation system to transport Forest commodities efficiently to available markets. Where possible, adjust planting levels to reduce pre-commercial thinning and fuel hazard costs in the future.		
MA17-1	Biological Diversity Manage the area to provide habitat for early and mid-seral species while retaining some older structural components in each stand. Provide forest openings.	Comply: this is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA.
MA17-2	Visual Quality Management Manage these areas to meet the intent of the Forest VQO map. As a minimum, manage the lands within the area to meet a Maximum Modification VQO.	Complies: this standard and guideline is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the related resource report.
MA17-3	Recreation Management Develop recreation sites compatible with area goals.	N/A
MA17-4	Manage recreational settings to generally achieve roaded natural or rural ROS conditions.	Complies: the project will meet this standard and guideline as described in the Recreation section of chapter 3 of the EA and Recreation resource report.
MA17-5	Transportation and Facilities Management Develop a transportation network that effectively and efficiently allows the transport of commodities to available markets. The system should be economical, safe and environmentally sensitive.	N/A: This is met at the program level
MA17-6	Maintain surplus or infrequently used roads in a self-maintaining condition (Level 1) to reduce watershed and wildlife impacts and to reduce road maintenance costs.	N/A: This is met at the program level
MA17-7	Vegetation Management Schedule moderate yields, compatible with area goals.	N/A: This is met at the program level
MA17-8	Promote conifer growth and control stocking to provide sustainable future timber yields. Implement intermediate treatments to maintain or improve growth and yield where economically feasible.	Comply: This is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Silviculture resource report.
MA17-9	Non-stocked lands should be reforested as soon as possible.	N/A
MA17-10	Salvage trees killed by wildfire, pest infestations or other natural processes consistent with the area goals. Salvage and reforestation efforts are a high priority. Minimize the loss of timber value where possible.	N/A
MA17-11	Silvicultural practices may include the following: site preparation, genetic tree improvement, reforestation, seedling protection, release and weeding, precommercial thinning, fertilization and commercial thinning.	Complies: this is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Silviculture resource report.
MA17-12	Where possible, design and implement timber management activities that mimic patterns created by wildland fires.	Complies: this is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Silviculture resource report.
MA17-13	Stand treatment should be prioritized by where the greatest increase in conifer growth and yield can be obtained or where the presence of disease and insect problems jeopardize meeting resource objectives.	Complies: this is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Silviculture resource report.
MA17-14	Where existing or potential insect and disease problems jeopardize meeting resource objectives, implement aggressive, cost-effective suppression strategies. Prevention activities to minimize adverse impacts to stocking levels (including specific	Complies: Forest health is included as a primary objective of this project with stocking control (thinning) included among treatments in the project as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Silviculture resource report.

S&G No.	Forest Plan Direction	Alternative 2 Conformance with S&G
	monitoring programs, stump removal, stocking controls, salvage and sanitation efforts) shall be a high priority.	
MA17-15	Fire Management Use prescribed fire to reduce natural fuel buildups, to treat post harvest fuels and to influence vegetative development or composition when there is no market for the slash or down wood.	Complies: prescribed fire is among the treatments planned in the project as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Fire and Fuels resource report.
MA17-16	Design fuelbreaks to mimic the natural characteristics of the area. On steep ground, design units that are operationally feasible and effective to treat fuels.	Complies: this standard and guideline is met through project design as described in chapter 2 of the EA and the Fire and Fuels resource report.
MA 17-17	Range Management Utilize these areas as transitory range when opportunities become available.	N/A